

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 674.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1858.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

CHELSEA CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, MARKHAM-SQUARE.—FOUNDATION STONE.

The FIRST STONE of this Chapel will be LAID on Tuesday, October 5th, at Two o'clock p.m. The Revs. Dr. LEIFCHILD and J. SPENCER PEARSALL will deliver ADDRESSES on the occasion, and many other Ministers will attend. In the Evening a Public Tea Meeting will be held.

THE INDEPENDENT CHURCH, GRAFTON STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE, will be RE-OPENED next SUNDAY, Oct. 3, when the Rev. THOMAS T. LYNCH is expected to preach.

Morning Service at Eleven; Evening at Seven, instead of at half-past Six, as before.

ALBANY CHAPEL, FREDERICK-STREET, OSNABURGH-STREET, REGENT'S-PARK (near Trinity Church).

The Rev. THOMAS JONES (late of Morriston, Glamorgan-shire), will (D.V.) COMMENCE his MINISTRATIONS as PASTOR at the above Chapel, on SUNDAY, Oct. 3, 1858. Morning Service, Eleven o'clock; Evening ditto, Half-past Six.

SYDENHAM CHAPEL, FOREST-HILL.

The FIRST ANNIVERSARY SERVICES will be held on Tuesday next, October 5, 1858, when TWO SERMONS will be Preached; that in the Morning, by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL; and that in the Evening by the Rev. J. C. HARRISON, of Camden-town. Times of Service on Tuesday, 11.30 and 7.0. Refreshments will be provided.

On the following Sabbath, SERMONS in aid of the same object will be Preached by the Rev. D. THOMAS, of Stockwell, and the Rev. J. HILL, of Clapham.

Trains from London-bridge, 11.15 and 6.35; from Pimlico, 10.40 and 6.40.

TO the MEMBERS of the NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The DECEASE of Mr. CHRISTY will occasion a VACANCY in your DIRECTION, and I have to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for a SEAT at your BOARD.

For Twelve Years you have honoured me with your confidence as one of your Auditors—I am, therefore, well known to you.

Your support at the Annual Meeting in December, will greatly oblige

Yours respectfully,

ROBERT GAMMAN.

11, King Edward's-road, Hackney, and
Store House-wharf, Ratcliff.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.

BRIXTON-HILL and ALDERSGATE.
By Voluntary Contributions.

PATRONS—HER MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY. SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited for this Charity. It affords a Home, Clothing, Maintenance and Education, to Orphans and other Children of Parents once in prosperity.

The NEXT ELECTION is in FEBRUARY, 1859. New Candidates should be immediately nominated.

Subscriptions to the General or the Special Funds will be gratefully received by the Committee; Messrs. Spooner and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street; or by

E. F. LEEKS, Secretary.

Office, 2, Walbrook, E.C.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON. CONVOCAATION.

A MEETING of CONVOCAATION is hereby convened, to be held at BURLINGTON HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at One o'clock p.m., to NOMINATE a List of THREE PERSONS for the purpose of being submitted to Her Majesty for selection therefrom of a FELLOW of the UNIVERSITY.

Members of Convocation desirous of proposing Candidates are requested to forward their Nominations to the Registrar on or before Wednesday, Oct. 27, in order that they may be included in the Circular and Voting-paper which will then be issued.

The following Graduates are qualified as Members of Convocation: namely, all Doctors of Laws, Doctors of Medicine, and Masters of Arts, all Bachelors of Laws and Bachelors of Medicine of two years' standing, and all Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing.

By order of the Senate,

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D.,
Registrar.

Burlington House, W., Sept. 28, 1858.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON. CONVOCAATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED MEETING of CONVOCAATION will be held at BURLINGTON HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at One o'clock p.m., when the New Regulations of the Senate respecting Degrees will be communicated, and the following business will be brought forward:—

The Report of the Committee appointed on the 4th May;
The Appointment of a Clerk of Convocation;
The Nomination of Three Persons for one of the Vacant Fellowships.

Members of Convocation not receiving the Report of the Committee are requested to apply for it to Mr. Moore at Burlington House.

Members desirous of proposing a Candidate for the Clerkship are requested to forward their Nomination to the Clerk of Convocation on or before Wednesday, Oct. 27, in order that it may be included in the Circular and Voting-paper which will then be issued.

Members desirous of bringing forward any business are requested to give notice thereof to the Chairman on or before the same date, in order that it may be stated in the Circular.

CHARLES JAMES FOSTER, LL.D.,
Chairman of Convocation.

Burlington House, W., Sept. 28, 1858.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Society, held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, FINSBURY CIRCUS, on TUESDAY, September 28, 1858, the first EIGHT CANDIDATES from the subjoined list were Elected to the Benefit of the Institution.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Jones, David	1791	Stevens, Matthew Hy.	479
Capern, Alfred	1310	Jones, William	452
Rodgers, Samuel	1271	Davies, William Henry	314
Ingham, William Fred.	776	Parrett, Edward	300
Willmors, Henry	732	Thomas, Rachel	185
Roberts, Silas	567	Compton, Samuel	142
Slater, Henry Martin	525	Le Fevre, John Henry	125
Jones, Thomas	490	Jenkins, E. Wiltshire	62

I. M. SOULE, Chairman.
I. VALE MUMMERY, Hon.
W. WELLS KILPIN, Secs.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, near HAMPESTEAD.

PATRON—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

For Children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.

Twenty-five VACANCIES are declared for the ELECTION which will take place in NOVEMBER. Forms of Application and the new List of Governors may be obtained at the Offices of the Corporation. The List will close on the 1st October.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Offices: 32, Ludgate-hill, London.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited to enable the Committee to enlarge their present building for 400 Orphans. Life-titheholders, 10l. 10s.; Annual, 21s. Life Subscription, 5l. 5s.; Annual, 10s. 6d.

A GENTLEMAN in Upper Bedford-place,

near University College, has VACANCIES in his Family for TWO YOUNG MEN, who may be residing in London for the completion of their Education, or for purposes of Business, and who will not object to conform to the habits of a Religious Household. References kindly permitted to Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., Westminster; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Easton square; and Rev. W. Brook, 12, Gower street.

Address, Y. Z., Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row, E.C.

A well-informed YOUNG LADY, possessing some experience in TUITION, wishes to meet with a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Family where the Children are Young. She would undertake the entire care of her Pupils, and instruct them in English, Music, French, and Drawing. Would like to be treated as a Member of the Family, and can give satisfactory references.

Address, E. L. L., West Tree Villa, Maidstone, Kent.

WANTED, in a Gentleman's Family, a respectable YOUNG PERSON, not under twenty-four years of age, to take CHARGE of the NURSERY; she must be accustomed to children, and have filled a similar situation before; also be a good needlewoman. Another is engaged to assist her. A member of a Christian Church will be preferred.

Address, by letter, stating qualifications, &c., to D. H., Mr. Bowie, Printer, Mark-lane.

WANTED, immediately, in a Dissenting family, a respectable YOUNG LADY, to Assist in a LADIES' BOOT and SHOE WAREHOUSE. She would be expected to give her services for the first six months, but would be treated in every respect as one of the family.

Address by letter, H. A. M., Post-office, Wallingford.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW, about Thirty-four, seeks an ENGAGEMENT as HOUSEKEEPER, or any other capacity requiring a confidential Domesticated Person. Good reference.

Address, M. H., 105, Great Titchfield street, W.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, at once, a JUNIOR YOUNG MAN, or one who has served some part of his time.

Address, with full particulars, Geo. Osborn, Draper, Leicester.

DRAPERY.—A YOUNG MAN WANTED in a business principally frequented by the working class.

Apply, stating salary required, to A. B., "Nonconformist" Office, Bonverie-street, E.C.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, immediately, an efficient FANCY-DRESS MAN; he must be experienced in the fine trade, and a member of a Christian Church.

Apply, Scott and Company, Worcester.

VACANCY for an APPRENTICE.—On the 1st of October, Messrs. Scott and Company, of Victoria House, Worcester, will have a VACANCY for a well educated active YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the General DRAPERY and SILK MERCERY Business, for a Term of Four Years.

Further particulars given on application.

TO GROCERS and TEA DEALERS.—A respectable YOUNG MAN (age nearly twenty-one) who has had five years' experience in the Family, Wholesale, and General Trade, is in want of a good SITUATION.

Address, J. J., 426, High-street, Cheltenham.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.

WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as COUNTERMAN in the above Trades. Has had ten years' experience, and can have unexceptionable references from last employer.

Address, T. H., 45, Oxford street, London.

SCHOLASTIC.—CLAPHAM PARK.—MR.

LONG PREPARES PUPILS for the OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS, for Matriculation, for the Civil Service Examinations, and generally for Professional and Mercantile Pursuits. Terms inclusive. Mr. Long's Candidate at the late Oxford Examination stood in the First and Second Senior Divisions. Mr. Long has experienced Masters, and a Training Department under a Lady.

LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.—SEA VIEW VILLA.

Miss JOHNS, having had much experience in education, begs to inform her friends and the public that she has selected this salubrious locality to open a PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN at MICHAELMAS.

References are kindly permitted to Rev. W. H. Self, Incumbent of St. John's, Lytham; Rev. Thos. Ireland, Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Werneth, Oldham; Rev. John Aldis, Coley-hill, Reading; Rev. John Birt and Rev. J. W. Ashworth, Oldham; Rev. Wm. McKerrow, D.D., Acomb-street, Greenheys, Manchester; Rev. Robt. Halley, D.D., the College, St. John's-wood, near London; John Platt, Esq., Werneth-park, Oldham; John Wood, Esq., Clayton-vale, near Manchester; J. A. Petty, Esq., solicitor, 105, Plymouth-grove, Manchester; Joseph Payne, Esq., the Mansion Grammar School, Leatherhead, Surrey; Henry Winkworth, Esq., Thornfield, Alderley Edge; R. H. McKend, Esq., surgeon, Richmond-terrace, Longsight, Manchester; Thos. Turner, Esq., surgeon, Mosley-street, Manchester; E. A. Butler, Esq., Birmingham; Dr. Watts, Piccadilly, Manchester; Josh. Adshhead, Esq., 45, George-street, Manchester; Wm. Wright, Esq., Whalley Range, Manchester; J. A. Hammesley, Esq., F.S.A., Head Master, School of Art, Manchester; and James Steaines, Esq., 35, North John-street, Liverpool; Rev. Edward Steane, D.D., Champion-park, Camberwell.

Terms may be had of Messrs. Hale and Roworth, King-street, Manchester; Mr. Ellerby, stationer, Church-walks, Llandudno; and of Miss Johns, Werneth-park, Oldham.

MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

(PRIVATE: ESTABLISHED 1852.)

This School is designed specially for FIRST-CLASS MERCANTILE INSTRUCTION.

Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, trained to be quick at Accounts, and made to write a hand fit for Commercial purposes; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. Attention is paid to the progress of civilisation in our own country and colonies; and afterwards, to that of neighbouring nations.

The requirements of each Pupil are carefully consulted; but, besides Private Instruction, Boarders have the benefit of the public spirit and emulation of a well-supported Day School.

The Domestic Management of the MIDDLE SCHOOL is of a Family character, and the accommodation superior.

The Pupils RE-ASSEMBLE for the ensuing Term, on the 11th October.

TERMS:

(Inclusive of the Use of Books, Stationery, and all Charges usually denominated extras.)

Under the age of Fifteen .. Forty Guineas a Year.
Above that age .. Fifty Guineas ..

(Payable in advance; but Accounts are not presented until the middle of the quarter.)

The Divisions of the School Year are equal. The Holidays are Eight Weeks in the Year. At Midsummer, 1857, Six of the Pupils went with the Principal to the Sources of the Rhine and the Rhone, and to the higher Alps of Switzerland. These Excursions may be repeated.

Plans of Study, showing the Distribution of Time, also Reports of Conduct and Application, are regularly forwarded to Parents.

Certificates and Testimonials from some of the best English and Continental Authorities will be submitted by the Principal, if requested; or references given to Leading Firms (English and Scotch), supporters of the School.

JOHN YEATS, F.R.G.S., &c.

During the past year, Five Teachers from the MIDDLE SCHOOL have received honourable Public Appointments.

Amongst the Pupils during the same time, one has been admitted into the Soho Engineering Works, Birmingham; another into the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester; a third has entered an extensive Paper Manufactory in Scotland, &c.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.
G. H. LAW, Manager.

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1,000l. IN CASE OF DEATH, OR

A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6l. PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY.

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3d. for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988l.

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NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.



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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.
3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.
Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.
Deposits made by Special Agreement, may be withdrawn without notice.
The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES—No. 1, DALY STREET, LIVERPOOL, and 20 and 21, FOLLY STREET, LONDON.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000.

1856.	1857.	1857.
£222,000..Fire Premiums.....	£389,000.....	Increase..£167,000
73,780..Life.....	110,900.....	Increase..38,000
17,338..Life Annuities.....	27,000.....	Increase..9,600
£20,000 { Fund accumulated.....	1,088,000.....	Increase..268,000
and invested.....		

The Income of the Company now exceeds 450,000l. a year. The sums paid in settlement of losses exceed One Million sterling.

FIRE INSURANCE, at home and abroad, at rates proportioned to the risk.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Prospectuses may be had on application, and attention is specially invited to the system of Guaranteed Bonuses in the Life Department, by which is secured:—1. Exemption from liability in partnership, under any possible circumstances. 2. Bonuses, which are not contingent on profits, but fixed and guaranteed by the whole resources of the Company.

Five Policies due Michaelmas-day should be renewed on or before the 14th October.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.
62, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE, LONDON.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.

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Losses by Explosion of Gas made good by the Company.
In the LIFE DEPARTMENTS, FOUR-FIFTHS of the Profits divisible by the Company's Deed of Settlement allowed to Assurers, and the Company transacts all business relating to Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, on the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public safety.

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The Policies of this Company are paid when the Renewal Premium is received within the THIRTY DAYS of GRACE, though the Assured have died previously.

To all Agents, Solicitors, and Surveyors, a liberal allowance is made.

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SURVEYOR.
THOMAS TURNER, Esq., 9, Walbrook.

SURGEON.
JOHN MANN, Esq., 4, Charterhouse-square.

1857—Annual Income, 58,463l.

All the Profits belong to the Members, and are divided Triennially.

Profits paid in Cash, added to the Assurance, or Premiums Reduced, at option.

Policies for the whole term of Life, effected during the present year, will share in the next Triennial Bonus.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

MINISTERS, STUDENTS, and VISITORS

to LONDON GENERALLY are invited to the CITY WELLINGTON, 60, FLEET STREET, where are combined the Comforts and Luxuries of a West-end Club, with the moderate charges of a City Dining-house.

Separate Rooms and attendance for Ladies.

The City Wellington, 60, Fleet-street.

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may obtain an important Addition to their Income by a mode that is quite compatible with their duties as ministers, and which is in no way derogatory to their position in Society. The duty required involves the inculcation of some, and those not the least, of the moral duties, and requires no capital.

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HENRY ARROW, Secretary.

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D. MACGILLIVRAY, Attorney and Secretary.

LOANS (any locality easy of access and within 100 miles of London), in sums from 20l. to 1,000l. ADVANCED for any period not exceeding Ten years, either with or without a life policy, at the NEW NATIONAL ASSURANCE and LOAN COMPANY, 484, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

THOMAS BOURNE, Resident Secretary.

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Form of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

TO EMBARRASSED DEBTORS.—There

are thousands of persons who have long struggled against the force of misfortune, but few are aware that under recent Protection and Arrangement Acts, Debtors owing any amount, large or small, in town or country, clergymen, farmers, merchants, private and professional gentlemen (the latter for any amount and without any publicity), can be entirely released from their difficulties at small expense and without imprisonment or bankruptcy. All such, Mr. Wells, solicitor (since 1835), begs will apply to him at No. 47, Moorgate-street, Bank. N.B. Debtors sued on bills of exchange and by county courts should come instant.

Money advanced on all good securities. Debts bought and collected. Divorce cases conducted.

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CUTTING'S STRONG NICKEL SILVER

TABLE SPOONS and FORKS, 4s. 6d. half doz.; Dessert Spoons and Forks 3s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 1s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Table Spoons and Forks, 8s.; Dessert Forks and Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Queen Pattern Table Spoons and Forks, 12s.; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 9s.; Tea Spoons, 5s. half dozen.

CUTTING'S SUPERIOR TABLE KNIVES

Ivory balance handles, from 12s. to 40s. per doz.; Dessert ditto, from 11s. to 30s. per doz.; Carvers from 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per pair; Kitchen, Cooks, Bread Knives, Steels, Knife-sharpeners, &c.

CUTTING'S POLISHED STEEL FENDERS

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271, Oxford-street, London. Goods sent to all parts of the Kingdom, Carriage Free.

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Stove, Grate, and Cooking Apparatus Manufactory, and Warehouses, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge.

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MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the Consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, London Bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of DRESSING CASES, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's TRAVELLING BAGS in the World, each Article being manufactured under their own superintendence.

MAPPIN'S Guinea DRESSING CASE, for Gentlemen.

MAPPIN'S Two Guinea DRESSING CASE, in solid Leather.

Ladies' TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS, from 2l. 12s. to 100l. each.

Gentlemen's do. do., from 3l. 12s. to 80l.

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A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by post on receipt of twelve Stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON;

Manufactory—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

WHY GIVE MORE?—EXCELLENT TEAS,

Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers,

&c., would find the sale of Plumb's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.

A. S. Plumb, Alle-place, Great Alie-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

PEPS'S COCOA.—This excellent preparation

is supplied in 1lb. and 2lb. packets, at 6d. and 9d. JAMES PEP'S, Homoeopathic Chemist, 77a, Piccadilly; 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and the manufactory, 394, Easton-road; also of grocers and chemists. Each packet is labelled.

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tards, Puddings, &c., preferred to the best Arrowroot, and unequalled as a Diet for Infants and Invalids. See "Lancet" Reports from Drs. Hassall, Letheby, and Muspratt.—Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., at 8d. per lb. packet.—BROWN and POLSON, Paisley; 77a, Market-street, Manchester; and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London, E.C.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE FIXED AND VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES.

LETTER III.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

MY LORD,—It may be convenient for me here to state the general course I mean to pursue towards bringing out the results which, in my first letter to your lordship, I undertook, to the best of my ability, to substantiate. It will be necessary that I should advert, as briefly as possible, to what Christianity is, and what it proposes to do—my views of which, at least so far as they have any bearing on the present inquiry, will be such, I cannot but trust, as will meet with your lordship's concurrence. Having got a clear notion of the nature and the scope of that spiritual power which, according to the purpose of the Almighty, is designed to bring man's will into harmony with His own, I intend to examine how far what you call the fixed principle is homogeneous in its tendency and results with the special characteristics of Christianity in respect of—first, the great body of Christian disciples—secondly, those men whose office it is to instruct them in the faith—and thirdly, the purity and fulness of the teaching imparted by the one to the other—or, more shortly, my aim will be to point out the operation of the fixed principle upon the Church, upon the ministry, and upon the truth. I ought also to premise that by "the fixed principle," I understand not merely a permanent provision in support of Gospel preaching and ordinances, but that provision subject to such conditions as we know by actual experience to be practically inseparable from it. Looking at the principle in its known, tangible, and realised forms, and not only as we may conceive of it abstractedly, my object will be to show that it is out of keeping with the genius of Scriptural Christianity.

For what, my Lord, is Christianity? It is an unveiling of heart to heart with a view to their union—of God's heart (or, as we commonly phrase it, God's mind and will) through man's heart to man's heart, that man in heart may become like God. It is, if I may so speak, a process of the affections from beginning to end. What it reveals of God is the way in which God stands affected to us—that revelation is made to us by the workings of human affections displayed towards us in the life, death, and glory of his Son, Jesus Christ, who, in this respect, is emphatically styled "the image of the invisible God," and is otherwise said to show forth to us "the fulness of the Godhead bodily"—and such a revelation is received and appreciated, not merely, nor even mainly, by man's intellectual faculties, but by his affections—that part of his nature which makes him capable of veneration, of love, of trust—in a word, of living, in every high sense, out of himself, and in another, and that other, the Supreme.

Your lordship may possibly object to my phraseology, but not, I am convinced, to the idea I have sought to express—namely, that Chris-

tianity is, essentially and emphatically, heart speaking to heart with a view to oneness—one-ness in desire, choice, will, affection, between man and God—that Jesus Christ, in his person, history, teaching, actions, and sufferings, in all that is left on record of him in the Gospels, is the medium by which God shows himself in his moral and spiritual relations to man—and that he does so in order to bring man's moral sympathies into harmony with his will and government. Christianity, therefore, is not a system of truth that can be taught or received, as men teach or receive the truths of science—it can only be taught or received after the manner in which pity, tenderness, disinterestedness, love, make themselves perceptible—that is, to moral susceptibilities through a moral atmosphere. Hence, in teaching Christianity, almost everything—very much, at any rate—depends upon the manifest spirit and motive of the teacher.

The end for which this exhibition of God through humanity has been vouchsafed to us may be summed up in few words. It is designed to awaken in us the highest kind of life of which our nature is capable—that towards which all other life is but preparatory, and, consequently, transient, bearing much the same relation to it which the scaffolding does to the uprising temple—a life which shall sustain itself on undying verities, and which shall develop itself in a character and history which neither time nor outward events can impair—a divine life, kindled by God's Spirit, nurtured by God's truth, expressive of God's will, and finding its ultimate repose in God's embrace.

Of this spiritual life there are two grand characteristics—it gradually destroys in us the sensuous and selfish element, and it does this, not by the outward force of authority, but by the inward expansion of a new love. The practical effect of Christianity is simply to change the centre about which our being revolves—to substitute God for self, and, as a necessary implication, spirit for sense, as the main-spring of our motives. In most other respects, Christianity touches us indirectly only. Our position in life, our circumstances, our relations, our responsibilities, our physical, mental, and moral aptitudes and tendencies, are not necessarily, not commonly disturbed by it—at least, immediately. But whereas, the life within us manifested itself in a perpetual craving to possess, the higher life infused into us by God in Christ exercises itself in a perpetual propension to impart. We are no longer our own. We do not wish to be our own. We give ourselves away—we are His. He is our life—the one object for which we live. We have a type—an imperfect type of this change—this merging of self into another—in sexual love. The man whose centre has been self, comes across one who wins him, for the time being, out of himself—and she, the loved one, glides into that place which self had previously occupied. So long as his love lasts, she is the spirit of his life—she sets in motion, and guides in their course, his thoughts, affections, and purposes. The secret and the significance of his being is hidden in her—and her will gives law to his. Christianity puts God where earthly love puts woman—into the place of self, to be to us henceforth law, life, love, motive, object, all-in-all. As the Apostle beautifully puts it, "I live, yet not I; but Christ liveth in me."

Of the new life, thus divinely begotten, the sphere is among things unseen and imperishable, and the form in which it appears is faith. If God be our object, and we truly live in Him, then wisdom, power, justice, goodness, long-suffering, patience, love, righteousness, will be the main themes on which our being will be intent—all of them unseen things, or things which do not address themselves to our senses. And all of them having found for us a vividly personal, and, therefore, sympathetic expression in Christ, the Son of God, and the elder brother of the human family, belief in Him as such—as the Word incarnate—must be the process by

which we realise them. To his disciples, whilst amongst them, he was an object of sense—and even to them he was so only as a man, not as the Messiah. What in him was infinitely more than man could only appeal to their faith—according as one of them said, "Yea, though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now henceforth know we him no more"—and another "Him having not seen ye love—in him, though now ye see him not, yet believing, ye rejoice." The spiritual sphere is one in which "we walk by faith, not by sight"—and of spiritual men it is a condition of their present being that "the life they live in the flesh" should be "a life of faith upon the Son of God who loved them and gave Himself for them."

Now, my Lord, all this is, no doubt, familiar enough to you. Why, then, have I asked you to accompany me over such elementary and well known ground? What is its connexion with the subject under discussion? My Lord, my future letters will show whether this preliminary glance at the nature and scope of Christianity do not help us to estimate the proper worth of the fixed principle. Meanwhile, my object has been to get your lordship so to dwell upon the two characteristics of practical Christianity to which I have ventured to point your attention, that they may have their due prominence in your thoughts when you come to deal more closely with the question in hand. Those two distinctive features of Christ's kingdom are—that expenditure for Him, not income for self, is that upon which His revelation of God propels us (and, of course, I use the words "expenditure" and "income" in a far higher than a pecuniary sense)—and that to be governed, in things relating to His kingdom, by things to be believed, rather than by things that are seen, is in nearest accordance with his mind and plan. To give, and to trust,—to give ourselves to God, and, with ourselves, all that we call ours—to trust the Son of God for all that he professes to be, and all that he has undertaken to do—these are essentially the fruits of Christian life—these are the forms into which it naturally develops itself—these, in fact, are its special and distinctive expressions. And whatever supercedes or counteracts them in their manifestations, is, so far, contrary to purpose of the Gospel.

With every sentiment of unfeigned respect,
I am, my Lord,
Your lordship's obedient servant,
EDWARD MIALI.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.

(From the *Doncaster Gazette*.)

We learn from good authority that her Majesty's Government have determined to prepare a bill during the recess on the subject of Church-rates. Their entire abolition is not contemplated by them; but they are anxious to obtain the best information on the settlement of this important question. We perceive that the Secretary of State for the Home Department has intimated to the several archdeacons and other dignitaries of the Church the desirability of obtaining answers to the accompanying queries from the several parishes placed within their jurisdiction:—

1. What has been the gross amount expended in your parish (or district) during the last (seven years) for Church purposes?

[N.B.—If any extraordinary expenditure took place in any one of the above years, materially affecting the average, state the cause and amount.]

2. Of the above, how much was expended on the repair and maintenance of the fabric of the church and of the churchyard? How much for the celebration of Divine worship? How much for other and what objects?

3. How much of the above was raised by Church-rates? How much from special endowments? How much from voluntary rates or subscriptions?

4. What is the present state of repair of the church and churchyard?

5. On what amount is the parish (or district) rated to the poor?
6. Is the property of the parish (or district) much subdivided, or chiefly in the hands of a few proprietors?
7. Are the landholders generally Churchmen or Dissenters?
8. If the church of the parish (or district) be a Mother Church, does it derive any portion of its rates from subordinate districts, having churches of their own to maintain, and, if so, to what extent?
9. If it be a District Church, is it liable to rates for the Mother Church in addition to its own, and, if so, to what extent?
10. Is your parish under the operation of the Small Tenements Act, 13 and 14 Vict., c. 99?

THE CHURCH-RATE CAMPAIGN.

LLANGORDEMOE, NEAR CARDIGAN.—This vestry was held last Friday, September 24, for the purpose of imposing a Church-rate. It may be remembered that a contest took place here last year when the rate was carried by a majority of thirteen. The pro-rate party for obvious reasons this year withdrew the items for the bread and wine; contending only for the repairs of the churchyard wall which had become dilapidated, renewing the chief entrance door, cleaning and lighting the church, and the salary of sexton, including bell tolling. As a great many Dissenters bury in this churchyard, it was evident that the wall required repairing, which Dissenters and others offered to do at their own expense, provided no rate was called for; but the pro-rate party were inexorable. The churchwarden proposed a rate of 1s. 4d. in the pound to defray the expenses of the current year, including a balance due to him from the parish from last year of 2l. 6s. 3½d., as well as five per cent. on the total assessment for collection. Mr. Thomas Harris, of Llechryd, moved in a neat speech in the English and Welsh languages, an amendment, "that no rate be granted;" which was seconded by Mr. H. D. Davies, of Cardigan, who also spoke in both languages on the contentions now disturbing the Church of England, both from within and without, and particularly alluded to the Church-rate question, decanting on the folly and recklessness of forcing people against their will to contribute towards any religious object. Mr. W. Durant, of Fernhill, followed in support of the original motion. Mr. Joseph Williams, Cardigan, supported the amendment. Rev. William Roberts, Baptist Minister, Penyparc, moved a second amendment, that a subscription be entered into to defray the whole expenses. Was asked here by Mr. Harris if he included the washing of the surplice also. Mr. Roberts—Yes. (Much laughter.) Mr. Roberts' amendment was seconded by Rev. Mr. Evans (a clergyman of the Church of England); but at the desire of the anti-rate party Mr. Roberts withdrew his amendment. The chairman (Rev. William North, M.A., rector of the parish) proceeded to put the original motion. Mr. Harris objected to that course, and demanded the amendment being put first; the chairman refusing, a written protest was handed in. To add to the difficulty of the "situation," a double protest was again handed in by Mr. Davies, against the votes of the rector being taken on a poll, for reasons stated therein. The rev. chairman at length gave way, and the amendment was lost on a show of hands by a majority of fourteen. Then a poll was demanded. Ten minutes was now asked by the abolition party for a private consultation; what course to adopt: for various reasons it was determined to withdraw the demand for a Poll; which was done. Hereupon the original motion was now put and carried by a majority of fifteen, one of the anti-rate party having left in the interval. The rev. chairman acted with perfect fairness and urbanity under the trying circumstances. The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman. The large majority in this parish are Dissenters. The screw has been used here most unmercifully. One landowner was actually present at the door of the vestry, where he might see whether his vassals acted up to orders or not. One old deacon, of the Calvinistic Methodists, was prepared to come down that day against the rate. When lo! and behold, a little ominous paper was put into his hands, which proved effectual in keeping him at home. Another deacon, of a Baptist church, was present, trembling; compelled, under a threat of notice, to leave his farm if disobedient.—*From a correspondent.*

GAINSBOROUGH.—After a poll, which lasted three days, and closed on Saturday, Gainsborough has refused a Church-rate by a majority of 68 votes; the numbers being for the rate 371, against it 439. This decision, however, scarcely settles the question. By the Act of Parliament for the augmentation of the living the sum of 400l. ought to have been invested in land, and the rent paid to the vicar. This sum was never raised, and consequently never invested; and in lieu of it the sum of 20l. has been paid to the vicar annually out of the rate. The question now arises, how is the 20l. to be raised?

THE CHRISTIANS OF THE HERZEGOVINA.—A deputation from the Herzegovina is about to proceed to Constantinople, to lay the complaints of the Christian population direct before the Sultan. Their condition, they say, is very miserable.

THE CONFESSORIAL IN FRANCE.—The Court of Assizes of the Haut-Rhin, sitting at Colmar, has just tried by default the Abbé Blauck, superior of the Convent of St. Marc, near Guebelschwihr, for having, between the years 1853 and 1856, in several

cases treated in a most disgraceful manner young girls under fifteen years of age, of whom he was the confessor and spiritual director. The Abbé, who is in flight, was condemned to hard labour for life.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

DIVISION IN THE SCOTCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Episcopal Synod of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, divided on Tuesday week at Perth, on a Eucharistic question, 8 to 8; and as Bishop Wordsworth (in the chair) considered himself to have no casting vote, there was no decision. The two parties are opposed to each other on the question of an assimilation of the English and Scotch liturgies.

DECLINE OF UNITARIANISM.—The *Inquirer* has the following remarks on the decline of Unitarianism:—"Year by year our congregations grow weaker—often in numbers, more often still in social influence and relative importance. It is but a short time since the treasurer of one of our institutions assured us that the denomination to which we belong is gradually changing its character altogether, and that he now drew his subscriptions from the lower grade in the great middle class. Or, if we take individual congregations, we find the same result; and Wakefield, Exeter, and Norwich are but individual examples of a universal rule. Liverpool has doubled and trebled its population, and the three Unitarian congregations which existed at the beginning of the century barely maintain their ground either socially or numerically."

DIVINE WORSHIP AT THE TUILERIES.—The ceremony of divine worship at the Tuileries is, in reality, one of the pleasant bits of dissipation of the Parisian week. The ceremony is one of full dress and opera-glasses; and when the entire audience, or congregation, are in their places, scented, polished, well-behaved, some contemplating their distant friends or remarkable strangers through their glasses, others discussing matters of interest in a subdued tone, and a select few carrying on very quiet, unostentatious, but unmistakable flirtations—then takes place an act of decided worship. The voice of an official announces the coming of their Imperial Majesties, and the august appearance is acknowledged with greater demonstration of respect than is awarded by the worshippers to the Lord of heaven and of earth. Exquisite music and a short sermon bring the ceremony to a satisfactory close.—*Athenæum.*

CONVERSION OF AN ASIATIC POTENTATE TO ROMANISM.—Although late events in the East have brushed up the popular knowledge of geography, we fancy most of our readers will be considerably puzzled by the announcement in to-day's paper that "a son of the King of Cambodia, one of the divisions of the empire of Annam, has been converted to the Church of Rome." Annam is scarcely known to the European world, though the name of Cochin China, the principal province of the empire, is familiar to us; but who the potentate may be whose son has just become a Christian we profess ourselves wholly ignorant. However, it is but right to wish the Church of Rome joy of its illustrious convert. The event is not so unimportant as might at first be supposed; for notwithstanding the zealous and devoted labours of the missionaries of all the churches of Christendom, the progress of the true religion in the East is admitted to have been hitherto remarkably slow. That an Eastern Prince should have been induced by its servants to abjure Paganism is therefore a signal victory for the Church of Rome; while, at the same time, it shows how strong is the influence which Western civilisation is beginning to exercise in those countries from which it has till now been excluded.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Religious Intelligence.

THE CONGREGATIONAL LECTURES will, it is believed, be resumed in November, when Professor Godwin is expected to deliver a course on Christian Faith.

SIBURY, DEVON.—The Rev. J. Hurst, of Whittelee, and first student of the late Pickering Home Missionary Academy, has received and accepted a most cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate from the Independent church in this place, and purposes entering upon his duties the first Sabbath in October.

RECOGNITION TEA-MEETING.—NEW LENTON, NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday, September 20, a tea-meeting was held in connexion with the settlement of Rev. J. J. Goadby, as minister of the Baptist Chapel, New Lenton, Nottingham. A numerous company assembled for tea. Addresses were delivered by Revs. William Underwood, J. Goadby, J. Matheson, B.A., W. R. Stevenson, M.A., H. Hunter, and J. F. Stevenson, B.A. The meeting was one of unusual interest.

EXETER HALL SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—On Sunday the last of the present series of special Sunday evening services for the working classes was held at Exeter Hall. The hall was more crowded than on any previous evening—except one. The preacher was the Rev. John Griffin. His text was taken from Heb. vii. 25;—"Wherefore He is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them."

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The last of those special services which have been held for many months past on Sunday evenings in the nave of Rochester Cathedral took place on Sunday evening, when the nave was filled with a large and attentive congregation. These special services have been attended on each Sunday evening by crowded congregations, consisting chiefly of the classes for whom they were intended. It has, however, been found necessary to suspend the

services, during the winter months owing to some difficulty experienced in lighting and warming the nave, but they will be resumed again next summer. Arrangements have been made to hold special services on Sunday evenings at Rochester, in the Corn Exchange, which will accommodate several hundred persons.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—These services which have much increased in interest on every succeeding Sunday, were brought to a close for the present season on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Thomas Richardson, curate of St. Olave's, Old Jewry, who has been principally instrumental in instituting and carrying on this effort, preached to a large number who had gathered around the portico. The attention given by the vast assembly was most gratifying, and every heart and voice seemed to be united in singing the hymns, the effect of so many voices joining together in the cheerful song of praise under the Royal Exchange, for the last opportunity this year, made a most solemn impression, and when the time had expired it was but by slow degrees the assembly seemed to disperse, little books, which were distributed, being eagerly sought after.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S NEW TABERNACLE.—There appears to be at last every probability that the tabernacle so long talked of and so much needed by this popular preacher will shortly be commenced. On Sunday last Mr. Spurgeon informed his immense congregation at the Surrey Music Hall that he had already signed an agreement for a freehold site of ground opposite the Elephant and Castle, Southwark, for the purpose of erecting a spacious edifice in which the thousands who listen to him every Sunday might be accommodated with every convenience for worshipping God as Particular Baptists. The building committee were to meet the representatives of the Fishmongers' Company on Monday, for the purpose of getting the matter completed. 5,000l. is the sum to be paid for the land. The edifice will necessarily cost many thousands for its erection; and, although the sum left in hand, with the numerous liberal promises of donations, will yield a good sum, still the congregation was urged to continue in its efforts to effect so desirable an object. Mr. Spurgeon was very earnest in his appeal, and no doubt his friends will do their utmost to complete the undertaking.

PUBLIC MEETINGS FOR PRAYER.—Meetings are now being organised almost simultaneously in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, and Liverpool. A feature of similarity in some of these meetings to those which are still taking place on the other side of the Atlantic is this, that they are not only held in the evening, but also in the busiest part of the day, between twelve and one o'clock. In Glasgow meetings have taken place for a few weeks in Free Anderson Church on Tuesday evenings and on Wednesdays at noon, which have been well attended. In the Religious Institution Rooms a meeting is held on the Friday evenings, and it is in contemplation to establish another meeting, in the same place, during business hours. The advocate of Protestantism in the eastern end of the city (the Rev. R. Gault) has also initiated the movement in that district on Tuesday last, at noon, in Suffolk-street Chapel, where it is to be continued. On Wednesday evenings a meeting is held in Free St. Mark's Church, in connexion with the same movement. At Inverness a meeting takes place every morning at seven o'clock, and every evening at eight. A similar meeting is held in Aberdeen twice a day; and the Dundee Sunday-school Teachers' Union have agreed to hold meetings every night, several of which have already taken place. In Liverpool a meeting for business men is held every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half-past twelve till half-past one p.m., under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of that town.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

GREY FRIARS'-STREET CHAPEL, NORTHAMPTON.—The teachers of the Sunday school belonging to this Baptist place of worship, held their quarterly tea meeting in the school-room, on Wednesday evening, which was numerously attended. The Rev. Edward Dennett, the minister of the chapel, presided. After the routine business of the school, relative to the appointment of teachers, &c., had been transacted, the superintendent, Mr. Ryland, made a short address to the chairman, introductory to the presentation of a testimonial from the teachers, in consequence of Mr. Dennett's resignation of the pastoral office, owing to the state of his health, which imperatively demands a residence in a milder climate. The testimonial consisted of a copy of the memoirs and correspondence of Dr. Chalmers, in 5 vols., handsomely bound. It contains an autograph letter of Dr. Chalmers, and the following inscription:—"This copy of Dr. Chalmers' Life and Correspondence is presented to the Rev. Edward Dennett by the superintendent and teachers of Grey Friars'-street Sunday school, as a memorial of their affectionate esteem, and of their gratitude for the benefits conferred upon them by his brief but highly valued pastorate. Northampton, Sept. 22, 1858."—Mr. Ryland was followed by Mr. Lenton, one of the deacons of the church, who, in the name of various persons belonging to the church and congregation, presented an elegant electro-plated inkstand, with a suitable inscription. Mr. Dennett, who had not been previously apprised of these testimonials, received them in a manner expressive of his vivid sense of the kindly feeling they betokened. During the course of the evening, several of the teachers addressed the meeting, expressing their regret at being deprived of Mr. Dennett's highly esteemed ministry, and their earnest wishes for the re-establishment of his health, and the success of his labours in that part of the country to which he is about to remove. Mr. Den-

* The rate being retrospective, is therefore illegal, and cannot be collected except voluntarily.

nett, we have good reason to believe, takes with him the best wishes, not only of the congregation over which he has presided, but of many persons in this town and neighbourhood, whose regard he has won during his short residence amongst us, not less by his personal worth than by the great ability, faithfulness, and energy with which he has discharged his ministerial office.—*Northampton Mercury*, September 25.

COVENTRY.—On Monday, Sept. 20, a public service was held in Union-place Chapel, to celebrate the settlement of the Rev. Ebenezer Price (late of Forest-row, Sussex) as minister of the place. Addresses were delivered upon, "The duties of Pastor and People," "The necessity for the Outpoured Influence of the Holy Spirit, and the need for Prayer," "The great theme of the Christian Ministry," and "The duty of the Church to the World." The Revs. W. Rosevear, W. Shilto, R. P. Macmaster, T. Goadley, B.A., and J. Pritchard, of Coventry; R. J. Langridge, of Nuneaton; G. L. Withers, of Foleshill; J. E. Sargent, of Wyken; W. Chapman, of Longford; and S. Hillyard, of Bedworth, took part in the service. From statements made, it appears that great good has already been accomplished by this new settlement. A tea meeting, to which above 200 sat down, preceded the service.

WIDFORD AND HUNSDON, HERTS.—An exceedingly neat and commodious chapel, conveniently situated between these villages, was opened for Divine worship on Wednesday, September 22. The attendance was overflowing, many friends from neighbouring churches been present; and the whole proceedings were admirably arranged and deeply interesting. The Rev. Cornelius Berry, of Hatfield Heath, read the Scriptures in the afternoon and offered the dedicatory prayer; and the Rev. W. Spencer, of Hertford, preached from 1 Kings viii. 27. The Rev. Robert Richards, of Ware, opened the service in the evening; and the Rev. W. A. Hurdall, of Bishops Stortford, preached from 1 Timothy i. 15. The Rev. J. Wood, of Sawbridgeworth, and Rev. E. Smith, of Roydon, took part in the services. The new chapel is built at the expense of Mr. Turner, of Sawbridgeworth, and is the result of the self-denying efforts of friends in connexion with the Old Independent Chapel, Ware, by whom it is rented, and who have undertaken to supply it twice on the Lord's Day.

MINISTERS FOR AUSTRALIA.—The following is an extract from a letter from the Rev. Thomas James, secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society:—During the past year fifteen ministers were sent to the Australian colonies, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Jacob Jones—who by a mysterious Providence was lost by shipwreck within sight of his intended home—have found their appropriate spheres of labour. Mr. J. G. Reed, whose early death you noticed in a recent number of your journal, is also an exception. Of Mr. Arnold's arrival we have not yet heard, though it is hoped he has reached Sydney, and entered on his labours in that city before now. The remaining thirteen have been cordially received, are faithfully preaching the Gospel of Christ, and will be sustained by the Colonists themselves, without any draft on the society's funds. At the earnest request of the committee in Melbourne, Mr. Poore has been induced again to visit this country, for the purpose of obtaining an additional number of suitable men, for whom important and promising stations are provided. Since his arrival the committee have been actively engaged in efforts to meet this renewed demand, and are happy in being able to state that they have engaged the services of nine, and are negotiating with two or three others. One, the Rev. C. E. Palmer, of Warrington, has already sailed. Two others—the Rev. C. Manthorpe, of Newport, Essex, and the Rev. J. W. Shipphard, of Hayes, Middlesex—will embark in a few days. Four others—the Rev. J. Hill, M.A., of Witham; the Rev. J. C. McMichael, of Halifax; the Rev. J. W. C. Drane, of Hanley; and the Rev. G. Hoatson, of Stoke-upon-Trent—are expected to take their departure in the course of a month. It is hoped that all at present required will have started for their destination by the end of the year. Of the twelve now being sent, six are designed for South Australia, four for Victoria, one for Tasmania, and one for Wellington, New Zealand. The committee would bespeak for these brethren the prayers of their friends, that they may be preserved from the perils of the deep, reach their destination in safety, and find an open door for their entrance on fields "white to the harvest." It will be gratifying to the friends of the society to know that the funds specially collected last year to meet the charges incident to the voyage and outfit of so many ministers with their families (the greater proportion of which was contributed by the colonists themselves), will be sufficient to meet the expenses thus incurred, without infringing on the general income of the society. This would not have been the case, had not the committee been favoured by some noble-minded shipowners, who generously consented to convey the ministers either wholly free or at greatly reduced charges.

TORRINGTON, DEVON.—HOWE MEMORIAL CHAPEL.—A neat little chapel, erected in this town in memory of John Howe, the eminent Nonconformist divine of the seventeenth century, was opened on Thursday by the Rev. Dr. Morton Brown, of Cheltenham. In the morning the rev. gentleman preached an appropriate sermon to a numerous congregation; and after service a public dinner, provided by the friends of the Independent cause in the neighbourhood, was served up at the Town Hall. There were about 120 persons present at the dinner; amongst whom were the Revs. J. Buckpit, chairman, and minister at Torrington; Dr. Brown Slater, Torquay; C. Harrison and J. B. Little, Southmolton; W. Parsonson, M.A., Wesleyan minister,

Torrington; W. H. Bassett, Lapford; J. Young, Braunton; J. A. Heal, Hartland; Wiltshire, Bideford; E. Hipwood, Appledore; Messrs. Wills, Bristol; Rooker, Bideford, &c., &c. On the removal of the cloth, the chairman having proposed as a sentiment, "The Queen; God bless her," the National Anthem was sung by the assembly. The chairman said that amongst the men of whose names Congregational Independency was justly proud, there was no one which took precedence of that of John Howe, or that commanded wider and more general veneration—

His matchless eloquence, his deep-toned piety, his profound learning, his unswerving attachment to congregational polity, his Christian temper, and last, not least, the manly fortitude with which he bore the losses and privations to which his principles exposed him, made up a character which to contemplate was to admire, to admire was to love. Born in 1630, he graduated at Cambridge in 1648, and at Oxford in 1652. In 1663 he became the incumbent of this parish, and soon after was appointed chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. After the Protector's death he returned in 1659 to the duties of his parish, which he continued to discharge until, by the act of uniformity, he was finally ejected from his living August 24, 1662. A proscribed and persecuted man he retired, first to Ireland, and afterwards to Holland. From the latter country he returned when liberty of conscience was permitted him to resume his ministry as a Nonconformist divine, and in 1705, at the age of seventy-five, he died in London, honoured and lamented by all who knew him. To the ministry of Howe the cause of Independency in this town must be attributed. Though unable by documentary evidence to connect him with the original congregation, there could be no doubt he was its father. At an early date after the passing of the act of toleration an Independent chapel was erected in Well-street, and from that time a regular succession of ministers could be traced until the close of the last century. At that time, however, it was found that the congregation had dwindled down to nothing, and the place of worship was shut up. In 1807 the Rev. Ephraim Jackson, a student at Hoxton, was sent down to Torrington by the late Thomas Wilson, Esq. Finding the chapel very dilapidated, Mr. Jackson resolved to abandon it and erect a new one. A smaller place of worship was accordingly built by him on the spot partly occupied by the present chapel, which was opened for worship in 1811. In 1838, during the ministry of the Rev. John Pevell, that chapel was enlarged. For many years, however, the place of worship was found to be quite inadequate to the wants of the congregation, and as further enlargement was not only undesirable but really impossible, the minds of the people were directed to the subject of a new and more commodious building. At the same time the great difficulty felt on several occasions of obtaining a residence for the minister led to the desire to provide also a parsonage house. After long and patient waiting for a site, property adjoining the chapel was purchased, and upon that ground and a portion of that on which the now demolished chapel stood, the present building had been erected. The estimated cost of the entire works, including the site, was 1,500*l*. To this amount had now to be added a further sum of about 300*l*. for lighting, inclosing, &c., making the total cost of chapel, school-room, and minister's house 1,800*l*. Towards this outlay there had been received, or promised, something over 1,350*l*. leaving now to be obtained 450*l*. In analysing the subscription list, attention was requested to a few particulars. The congregation itself, which could boast little of numbers and less of wealth, had raised amongst themselves and friends in the town, aided by a bazaar producing 52*l*., the sum of 735*l*. To this amount the Sunday-school contributed 12*l*., a moiety of which was from the Bible-class. The English Congregational Chapel Building Society in the most generous and cordial manner voted to the object 250*l*. The Society's grant was made before a single decisive step was taken towards the erection of this new chapel, and to the encouragement afforded by that grant must be ascribed the ultimate determination, in dependence upon God, "to arise and build." Other friends to whom the case was made known responded in a spirit of proportionate liberality. From Bristol and Taunton valuable contributions were obtained, and it would be a gratifying employment, if time would allow, to mention the names of the many kind contributors who have generously aided in this work. To one or two, indeed, special reference must be made. The Right Hon. the Earl of Portsmouth, though he has no connection with the town, and, if that were possible, less with the congregation, in the most handsome and Christian-like manner forwarded a donation of 10*l*. To one of the hon. members for this division of the county, J. W. Buller, Esq., they were also indebted for a similar donation of 10*l*.; and from the Rev. T. C. Hyne, of Sydenham, a contribution of 100 copies of "Thoughts for the Devout," a beautiful volume compiled by Mr. Hine from the writings of Howe, and published on the day the foundation stone of the new chapel was laid, had been obtained. From the sale of these books, 24*l*. had been received. In the subscription list were enrolled the names of persons of every condition and class amongst the inhabitants of the town, many of whom belonged to the Established Church. And it was with grateful satisfaction placed on record, that not only did the Town Council most readily grant the Town-hall to the congregation for the purpose of their worship and the uses of the Sunday-school, while the new chapel was in course of erection; but of the sixteen gentlemen constituting the municipal body—two only of whom were Dissenters—thirteen individuals, including the present and late mayors, had contributed to the fund.

The Rev. Dr. Brown, adverting to the object of their meeting together that day, expressed his regret that the pulpit in which Baxter had preached at Kidderminster was neglected; and hoped that if the Episcopalians in Torrington had no particular use for the pulpit in which Howe preached, they would present it to the Nonconformists in that place. Mr. Wills, Bristol, expressed his gratification at the completion of the chapel, and in knowing that the rev. chairman was held in high estimation, not only by his flock, but by the town of Torrington at large. The Rev. N. S. Whiting, Bideford, the Rev. Mr. Little, Baptist, the Rev. W. Parsonson, M.A., Wesleyan, the Rev. W. Slater, Torquay, and Mr.

J. Rooker, afterwards addressed the meeting. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Bulgen, of London, thanks were voted to Dr. Brown for his excellent sermon, and the meeting separated. A tea-meeting was held in the evening, at which upwards of 400 attended. In the evening Dr. Brown again preached to an overflowing congregation, upwards of 600 persons being crowded into a chapel calculated to seat about 400. Many went away unable to gain admittance. On the Sunday following (19th inst.), the opening services were resumed, when the Rev. William Slater, of Torquay, preached in the morning, from Psalm xvi. 1—6; and in the evening, from Isaiah lv. 13.—The Rev. James Young, of Braunton, occupied the pulpit in the afternoon, and preached from Ephes. ii. 19—22. Though the weather was very unfavourable, the chapel throughout the day was quite filled by deeply attentive congregations; and in the evening, especially, it was crowded. The amount collected at all the services was 54*l*. 19*s*., in addition to which it was announced on Thursday evening that three kind friends had in the course of the afternoon expressed their intention to present the congregation with an organ. The chapel is erected in the geometrical Gothic style of architecture of the thirteenth century. The buildings comprise a house for the minister. The chapel, which is fifty-five feet long by thirty-one feet wide, contains in the area accommodation for 350 persons, besides a large gallery, affording, with the chapel, sittings for 400. The designs were furnished by Messrs. Habershon, architects, Bloomsbury-square, London. The entire cost, including the site, will be 1,800*l*.

Correspondence.

INSPECTION OF VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The Congregational Board of Education has long felt the importance of a systematic examination of its schools, and has only been deterred from adding this feature to its operations by its limited income, and by the still greater difficulty of securing an agent adapted for this service.

I am happy to state that the Board has entered into an engagement with the Rev. William Fox, of Maryborough, who will commence his duties in the course of next month. Mr. Fox was one of the earliest teachers trained by the Board; he established and successfully conducted, for five years, a school at Sligo, and subsequently has satisfactorily occupied Maryborough, in connexion with the Irish Evangelical Society, where education was one of his principal objects. The Board, after a lengthened interview with Mr. Fox, in which the proposed work was fully canvassed, came to the unanimous decision that this gentleman was eminently qualified for the services he will be required to perform, and that local educational efforts, as well as the interests of the Congregational Board of Education, will be largely promoted by the scheme which was mutually agreed on.

The schools conducted by teachers trained by the Board will be periodically visited, the manner in which they are conducted observed, and their actual condition carefully tested. New plans in operation in the model schools will be brought under the notice of the teachers. Meetings of the parents of children, and of the supporters of the schools, will be held, to enforce parental obligations, and to explain and urge the adoption of plans calculated to render the schools more efficient and less expensive.

It is not, however, wished that these efforts should be limited to schools in connexion with the Board, but that they should be available for all schools which are independent of Government aid. The Congregational Board of Education and the Voluntary School Association, now acting in concert, are the only general organisations whose aim is to preserve freedom of education in this country. It is obvious that the only way by which the managers of schools are likely to be kept from yielding to the seductive attractions which the agents of institutions under Government control are so assiduously pressing on their notice, is by intercourse with those who, believing that education is the work of the people themselves, are prepared to render every assistance in their power to those who are desirous of maintaining their independence, and of rendering the school the instrument of teaching the humbler classes of the community that a spirit of self-reliance is the great means of securing their elevation in the social scale.

It will be understood that the visits of Mr. Fox are to be strictly of a friendly character, involving no authority in local matters, and resting simply on their obviously practical and useful character. The operations of the Board are conducted on the most Catholic principles. Evidence of decided piety and aptitude for the profession of teaching are the only conditions of admission to its Training Institution. The schools it supplies with teachers are, in many cases, supported by members of different sections of the church. Neither the learning of any denominational formulæ, nor attendance on any particular place of worship, is a condition of admittance into the schools it has originated or aided; and it is a fundamental regulation that all arrangements as to the substance and manner of teaching, with the whole of the internal government of schools in connexion with it, should be in the hands of the local managers.

I have simply to bespeak for Mr. Fox the hearty sympathy of the ministers of our churches, of the committees and friends of voluntary schools, and of teachers who, amid many difficulties and discouragements, are anxious to preserve their own independence. Apart from educational objects, I cannot but regard the work it is proposed to carry out as having an important bearing on our social condition and the prosperity of our churches. The discharge of the duties involved in the parental relation is the cement of society; if, in the pulpit and at public meetings, Mr. Fox has opportunities for bringing this subject under public attention, important results must follow.

Communications from ministers, school committees, and teachers, relative to the subject of this letter, addressed to William Rutt, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Congregational Board of Education, or to the Rev.

William J. Unwin, M.A., Principal of Homerton College, will receive immediate attention.

I am, yours truly,

S. MORLEY,
Chairman of the Board.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the letter of your correspondent from the Northern Reform Union, in last week's *Nonconformist*. I was struck with that letter, as reflections on your paper similar to those contained in it have lately occupied myself. I had occasion a short time ago to refer to the correspondence and leaders of ten years ago, on the Alienation of the Working Classes from our Religious Institutions, and a fresh perusal of a great part of the editorial matter of 1848 and 1849, which I was thereby tempted to make, entirely confirmed what I had previously felt, that the *Nonconformist* has to some extent lost its radical character in affairs political. I was, therefore, the more interested in the communication referred to.

But while I believe that your correspondent's statements regarding the facts are correct, I cannot homologate his expressions of regret. I believe that the change of tone in the paper is not discouraging, but has occurred almost in the very nature of things, or, at least, was to have been expected.

It is found that as men advance in life, their reliance on the purely abstract diminishes, modified by the influence of events which continually pass before them. Young men form their opinions—form their minds in the ideal; age corrects the calculations of youth by showing friction and want of harmony which theoretical reasoning cannot foresee, or does not allow for.

The *Nonconformist* has not turned from the doctrine of Complete Suffrage; the editor of the *Nonconformist* will never disavow this doctrine; but increase of years and consequent experience have in him, as in all other true friends of the people, moderated his wishes for the immediate carrying of the doctrine into practice; they have disabused him of the notion that a due distribution of political power would be a panacea for the evils of our land. Liberal political theories overlook, and the apostles of these theories often shut their eyes to, "the drop of black blood which is found in every man's heart;" they fall into the error of regarding this world and its institutions as in a normal instead of a sadly anomalous condition. In this abnormal state no system of government can approach perfection; the choice is between evils on the right hand and evils on the left. Reason and observation show why good theories in politics often, as in the United States of America, produce bad fruit. But Christianity explains the matter. He who believes in its Divine Founder will not bring himself to disappointment if he labours to make the lower classes contented and happy, and the nation well governed by giving every man a share in the government, even if he succeeds in giving them this share. Let him leave labouring on this bootless task; let him give his efforts to renovate, purify, and free the Church of our Saviour; thus will be best work for God and the people; and let him for the rest wait the promise of a better and purified state of society—a Christian world—before he spends his strength working to give political power to all. And then he will need to work but little for this end; for with the entrance of that state of society the exclusiveness and snobbishness of the upper circles will depart.

In the meantime, I am inclined to say of Complete Suffrage what Sir Culling Eardley said ten years bygone of the separation of Church and State: "That we are not yet ripe for it."

It has been remarked that the amusements of the lowest of the people resemble those of the aristocracy. This is true to some extent also of political inclinations, else we should not have seen, as at Kidderminster, mob riots in favour of the Tories and against Liberalism. The most of our working classes are "irreligious;" that is to say, in the sense of being connected with no denomination; these will be almost to a man found on the side of the State Church, and the enemies of the "liberation of religion from State patronage and control."

The *Nonconformist* has never endeavoured to preserve an hypocritical or shallow consistency.

I am, Sir, yours with much respect,
Scotland, Sept. 25.

E.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon has addressed a letter to the Council-general of the department of Hérault, in which he openly proclaims himself an adherent of free-trade, and expresses his hope that in a short time the manufacturing interest of France will give up its resistance to it. The letter accords ill with the assertion in the *Moniteur* that the Government never thought of introducing free-trade into Algeria. In fact, it is well known that the matter has been discussed in the Cabinet, and that the Prince only gave up his idea after a struggle, and for the time only.

A short time ago subscriptions were collected at Montpellier, for the purpose of opening a course of lectures on political economy. All the arrangements were completed, but the whole organisation must be an inert mass, until centralisation should, in the person of the Minister of Instruction, have communicated to it the vivifying touch. In the usual order of things, then, application was made to M. Rouland for permission to commence operations. To the surprise of all concerned, the demand was met by a direct refusal, on the ground that it was not only possible but probable that one of the subjects to be discussed or lectured upon would be that of free-trade—a question upon which it appears the Government of Napoleon III. does not wish the country to be enlightened. It is highly probable this ministerial decision may be appealed against in the highest quarter.

A batch of Legitimists in Poitiers have been fined in sums varying from 500 to 1,000 francs, and to terms of imprisonment varying from two months to

one month, for having, at Poitiers, in the course of the year 1858, by speeches publicly uttered, and by an address written and shown in public places, attacked the rights which the Emperor holds in virtue of the constitution and the national sovereignty; and for having, together and in concert, during the year 1858, with the intention of disturbing the public peace, practised manoeuvres or maintained intelligence either at home or abroad.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that rifled cannon are now "regulation weapons" in the French navy; and that the Emperor has ordered an immense supply of rifled field-pieces for the army.

On Wednesday a solemn mass of thanksgiving was performed at Paris, in the Church of Foreign Missions, in celebration of the treaty between France and China.

Accounts from Marseilles state that the merchants of that city are preparing to avail themselves of the additional commercial facilities afforded by the treaty with China.

Prince Napoleon left Paris on Sunday by a special train for Warsaw, there to meet the Emperor Alexander.

The *Journal des Débats* gives a disheartening view of the state of the provincial press in France, which is at mercy of the secondary police agents, who are guided by no definite rules.

PRUSSIA.

A telegram from Berlin states that the King has signed the transfer of the regency to his brother. Baron Manteuffel left Berlin on Monday for Warsaw, to take it to the Prince.

The *New Prussian Gazette*, of the 25th inst., announces that the King will make a journey to the Tyrol and perhaps to Italy, and that his Majesty will start in October.

PIEDMONT.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, of the 22nd, in an article on the Villafranca affair, declares that "in making a concession to Russia, Sardinia has no intention of alienating her independence, and that she cannot do otherwise than gain by the presence of Russian steamers in her ports, as she did by the Americans when they were at Spezia."

SPAIN.

The reception of the Queen of Spain on her return to Madrid was very gratifying. The *Madrid Gazette* contains the long-wished-for declaration of the policy to be brought forward by Marshal O'Donnell and his colleagues. This declaration is in the form of a circular addressed to the governors of the provinces by the present Minister of the Interior. Having stated the reasons for the dissolution of the Chambers, it directs the governors to inform the electors that the Cabinet thinks it expedient to govern the country conformably to the constitution of 1845, being convinced that the country would rather avail herself of the advantages resulting from a strict observance of it than increase the instability of Spanish fundamental laws by proposing modifications in them. The document then enumerates the various laws and administrative reforms the Government propose to carry out.

RUSSIA.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, on the authority of "the Polish journals," gives credit to a report that serious disturbances have broken out among the Russian peasants. The explanation is one, be it observed, favourable to the Government.

It appears that the question of emancipation does not make any progress, because a great part of the old Russian nobility desires to preserve things as they are, and will not hear speak of the projected reforms. In consequence, considerable agitation has been produced among the peasants, and the nobles have sought refuge with their families in the nearest towns, without, however, consenting to make the least concession. They demand the protection of the Government; and the Government on its part does all in its power to induce them to give up their pretensions, since it cannot retract the promises which it has made. The Government, however, promises them all possible advantages, and even consents to transfer to them a certain degree of authority in their communes. If the nobles should persist in their opposition the most painful events may be feared. In Volhynia, Podolia, and Ukraine, similar scenes to those referred to have occurred. In the kingdom of Poland, the Government desires to convert the rents paid in kind by the peasants into rents in money. But, as it proposes to have these rents modified at certain fixed epochs, its project encounters great opposition.

The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by Prince Gortschakoff, were at Moscow on the 6th September. On the 13th he left for Smolensk. His Imperial Majesty was expected to reach Warsaw by the 23rd.

General Mouravieff will, it is said, be the Russian Minister at Pekin.

On the 7th inst., at Moscow, the metropolitan archbishop, standing on the high altar in the church of the Assumption, addressed a solemn oration to the Emperor Alexander, and charged him to carry the orthodox Christian faith by all the means and appliances of his gigantic empire into the heart of China.

The *Invalides Russes* has reason to believe that the line of telegraph from St. Petersburg to Moscow will be extended to Kiakta, by which means news might be received from Pekin in a week. "Should this be done, all the nations who have relations with China will be obliged to have recourse to this line, as being the shortest means of communication."

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Independence Belge* publishes in *extenso* the text of the Convention agreed to at the Conferences of Paris for the organisation of the Danubian Princi-

palities. The following are its principal provisions:—The provinces are to be called the United Principalities; the Sultan continues to be Suzerain, and as such will receive an annual tribute of 1,500,000 piastres from Moldavia, and 2,500,000 piastres from Wallachia. The hospodars are to retain the whole of the executive power in their hands, and the legislative power is to be divided between an elective assembly in each principality, and a central commission common to both. The hospodar appoints his own ministers, and may refuse his assent to the laws passed by the assembly, and prepares special laws and the budget. The hospodar is to be elected by the assembly, but the Sultan retains the right of conferring the investiture. The assembly is to be elected for seven years. It is convoked by the hospodar; the duration of the session is fixed at three months, but it may be prolonged by the hospodar, who may also dissolve it, but another must be convoked within a delay of three months. No taxes can be imposed without the consent of the assembly. The central commission is to consist of sixteen members—eight Moldavians, and as many Wallachians. There is also to be but one Court of Cassation, and one High Court of Justiciary, meeting at Fokschani. The regular militia, as it exists at present, is to be organised in the same manner in each province, so as to be able to join and act together as one army. Each hospodar to send envoys to Constantinople. In case of any difficulty with the Porte, the ambassadors of the guaranteeing powers at Constantinople are to be appealed to.

UNITED STATES.

There is nothing new on the quarantine question at Staten Island. The advanced guard of the Governor's army arrived on the 10th, and were well received by the rioters, marching to their camping-ground amid the cheers of the insurrectionists.

Mr. De Sauty, the chief electrician at Trinity Bay, had reported positively that the Atlantic cable was not broken, but declined to make any further statement, except that there were only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature.

The Republican and American State Conventions at Syracuse, had failed to effect a union, and separate tickets were nominated.

Partial returns of the State election in Maine indicate the re-election of Governor Morrill, and that the Republicans had elected five out of the six congress-men.

A Post-office agent arrived at St. Louis from Arizona reports a state of lawlessness prevailing among the inhabitants of that remote region. The pistol and bowie knife were the only recognised arbitrators in all disputes.

Yellow fever continued to rage with violence at New Orleans. The deaths from that disease during the 30 hours ending at noon on the 14th numbered 98. The epidemic was extending at Charleston, Savannah, &c.

The *Niagara* has left for Charleston, to take the negroes from the *Echo* and deliver them on the coast of Africa.

An overland mail communication twice a week has been established between the Eastern States and California, and which was to commence on the 16th inst. The starting points from the east to the west are St. Louis in Missouri, and Memphis in Tennessee, and the return mails will start from San Francisco. The distance of the mail line is 2,071 miles, over 160 miles of which the Californian mail will be conveyed by rail, and the rest of the distance by waggon, which will travel at the rate of 41 miles an hour. The route is through Arkansas, Texas, Arizona, and Los Angeles. The mails will be delivered from St. Louis and Memphis in San Francisco, and *vice versa*, in 24 days. The fare for passengers, travelling by the overland mail conveyances is 40¢ each, exclusive of the railway fares.

News from the Salt Lake is to the 14th of August, but there is nothing important. The Indians were somewhat troublesome, and the murder of several Mormons was reported.

A United States political and commercial agent has been appointed on the Amoor River, which now forms the boundary of the Chinese and Russian empires. This river can be made navigable through the whole of Eastern Siberia, nearly half-way to St. Petersburg, and its embouchure is sheltered by the island of Saghalien. By means of this river, Russia has speedy access to the Japan and Yellow Seas. Steamers are already plying on it, and it may be the medium of an extensive commerce.

MEXICO.

Advices have been received from the city of Mexico to the 2nd inst. In obedience to instructions, Mr. Forsyth, the United States' Minister, had suspended diplomatic relations with the Mexican Government. Tampico had surrendered to the Liberal forces, who were assisted by 400 frontiersmen and the revolutionary party in the city. Vidaurri, at the head of 10,000 men, and abundantly supplied with the sinews of war, was on his march to the capital. Several engagements between the opposing forces had taken place, in one of which Miramon was defeated.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

From San Francisco we learn that a fire at Sonora on the 8th ult. consumed 40,000 dols. worth of property. The Presbyterian church was destroyed. Large numbers of adventurers were returning from Fraser River. There had been a great destruction of property by fire at Georgetown, El Dorado county. There was an increased inquiry for money at San Francisco.

From Victoria, Fraser River, our advices are to the 14th ult. Accounts from Fort Yale are to the

11th ult. Up to one week of the latest dates from the mining region the river remained too high for operation on the bars. This had caused great despondency among the people on the banks of the streams, who were waiting for the waters to subside. About the 5th of August the river began to fall, and on the 11th—our latest date—many miners had been working on the bars for several days. The yield of gold was very rich. The lowest accounts put it down at 7 dols. and 8 dols. to the man per day; the highest at 50 dols. and 75 dols. Provisions were plentiful in the mines, and comparatively cheap. In Victoria there was felt a stagnation in business. Real estate was unsaleable. The market had been overstocked with goods from San Francisco, and commercial transactions were dull. No rich "dry diggings" had yet been discovered to any extent. The miners were pushing up towards the head of the streams, and now that the waters are subsiding they will experience less difficulty on the way.

Vancouver's Island has started a newspaper, the *Gazette*, a very small folio sheet. The first number (July 28) contains a page and a-half of advertisements general and official; an opening address, in which the editor prognosticates a great and glorious future for Vancouver's Island, and two short leading articles. It also contains a report of proceedings of the Victoria House of Assembly, judiciously condensed into forty or fifty lines; a money, land, and merchandise report; and a summary digest of the European news, which fills a whole page. The price of this Lilliputian paper is Brobdignagian, being 25 cents., or 1s.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the Cape to the 12th of August have been received. The Governor left Cape Town on the 27th of July to enter upon his duties, with the consent of the Cape legislature and at the earnest request of the belligerents, as mediator between the Free State Government and the powerful Basutu chief Moshesh.

Some difficulties between the British and Portuguese authorities in the Mozambique Channel have recently arisen. It appears from the accounts which have reached us (*Cape Argus*) that a small cutter, named the *Herald*, had proceeded from Natal on a trading expedition to the native tribes on the east coast near King George's, or Manakura River. This cutter was seized by several Portuguese, on the plea of not having paid duty at Delagoa Bay. The expedition party were held in custody at Delagoa Bay, until a Portuguese brig arrived and conveyed them to Mozambique. At the latter place they were taken charge of by the British Consul, Mr. McLeod, who demanded the boat and cargo from the authorities, holding, we understand, the view entertained by the promoters of the expedition, that King George's River is not Portuguese, but native territory. The Portuguese proceeded to a secret trial of the case, but did not inform our consul, or any of the party, of the decision they had come to, until the arrival of her Majesty's brig *Persian*, when they announced their refusal to give up either boat or cargo. Shortly after, the steamer *Lyra* (which had been sent from the Cape station) arrived at the Mozambique, and took off the consul, together with the members of the *Herald* expedition. The treatment of the British consul by the Portuguese at Mozambique was anything but satisfactory; in fact, so powerful is the slave interest there, that the governor was unable to protect the consul from personal insult and annoyance. The consul has proceeded, *vid* Mauritius, to England, in order to represent these affairs to the Foreign-office authorities.

During the voyage of the *Lyra* to Mozambique, she fell in with a "dhow," a Portuguese coasting cutter, having on board eleven slaves, evidently being conveyed to some slave depot on the coast for shipment. The "dhow" was burnt, and the captain, and two of the crew, together with the rescued negroes, were brought to Cape Town for examination by the mixed British and Portuguese commission. The commission is now investigating the matter.

Admiral Sir F. Grey (accompanied by Lady Grey) left Simon's Bay on the 27th of July, in H.M.S. *Boscawen*, for Mauritius. It is understood that the admiral will afterwards proceed to the Mozambique.

Owing to the changes rendered necessary in British Kaffraria, by the alteration of policy of the new home government, and to the awkward circumstances in which the settlers of the British legion, and other German immigrants are placed, the governor has decided upon giving out 200 farms, of 1,500 acres each, to farmers with some capital from the colony, in order that employment may be furnished for the Germans, some of whom are deserting daily from the legion.

INDIA.

The following telegram from Mr. Acting Agent and Consul-General Green, dated Corfu, Sept. 27, 1858, 4 p.m., was received at the Foreign-office yesterday, Sept. 27, at 9 p.m.:

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 23, 1858.

The steamer *Bengal* arrived at Suez yesterday; she brings Calcutta mails, &c. The *Nubia* had an accident to her machinery after she left Madras, and having reached Ceylon, returned to Calcutta with the passengers, &c., transferred from the *Bengal*.

The steamer from Bombay arrived at Suez this morning.—Dates—Bombay, 7th inst.; Aden, 17th inst. Both the Calcutta and Bombay mails go forward by the *Salade* to-morrow.

The fugitive rebels from Gwalior, after being defeated on the 14th August by General Roberts, retreated

towards Chumbul. They left some seven hundred killed on the field. Our loss was very trifling.

The fort of Pocurce, after thirty hours' shelling, surrendered to General Napier on the 24th of August.

Sir Hope Grant's force is still in the neighbourhood of Sultannpore; but its movements are impeded by the rains.

A brilliant victory was lately gained by 550 of the Police over about 4,000 rebels.

Three of the Bengal Sepoy Regiments have been re-armed.

The Punjab is tranquil, as are also the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

From China there is [no?] news of any important interest.

Notwithstanding the large number of troops dispatched from this country to India during the present year, amounting altogether to upwards of 25,000 men, orders have been received for another large body of reinforcements to be held in readiness to embark for India, for the purpose of augmenting the Queen's forces now serving in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay presidencies. These reinforcements will increase the Queen's forces serving in India to nearly 100,000 men.

CHINA.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Tien-sin, in which it is stated that after the signing of the treaty, the French Minister begged Kwei Liang to give him the hair pencil with which he had marked his name. The Chinaman complied, and begged, in return, one of the two pens which Baron Gros had used. As the treaty provides for the free exercise of the Christian religion, Baron Gros requested that a certain number of Christians, who had been for some years imprisoned in the interior, and whose names he had procured, should be set at liberty. The Chinese plenipotentiaries promised that an order to that effect should be sent from Peking. It was believed that before the leaving the Gulf of Pecheli, Lord Elgin and Baron Gros would visit the great wall of China.

It is announced by a ministerial organ that the indemnity to be paid by China to Great Britain, for the expenses of the war, is of the same amount as that stipulated to be paid to France, viz., between 600,000l. and 700,000l. sterling, but that, in addition, a like sum is to be given as compensation for the losses sustained by British subjects at Canton.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is said that a matrimonial alliance is on the tapis between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, eldest daughter of the King of Sardinia.

The last section of the Suez railway will be definitively inaugurated on the 15th of October. The distance from Alexandria to Suez may then be performed in ten or fifteen hours.

It is asserted that the French Mediterranean Steam-packet Company are on the point of organising a line of steamers from Suez to the island of La Reunion; these vessels will call at Jeddah, Aden, Yanbo Mas-sora, Mayotte, and Madagascar.

The Emperor of Russia has just conferred upon Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the grand cordon of the order of St. Andrew, as a testimony of his high satisfaction in the favourable conclusion of the treaty with China.

A letter from Rome, in the *Brussels Indépendance*, states that the opening of China to Christian missionaries is the absorbing theme in Rome; and the Pope, it is added, is about to organise a grand collection throughout Catholic Europe, on behalf of special Romanist missions.

Letters from Stockholm state that the cholera is raging there. On the 18th there were seventy-four new cases, and thirty-one deaths. Up to that date there had been altogether 511 cases, and 217 deaths. The authorities had ordered that the dead from cholera should be buried beyond the city walls.

A commissary of police at Ostend recently arrested a crowd of fashionable bathers, including a Russian prince, because they were found bathing in a place removed from public resort. What an odd reason. Ostend has taken the matter up warmly, the Minister of Justice has been appealed to, and it is loudly declared that "something must be done."

The Paris Evangelical Mission among the Basutus, notwithstanding the sad losses which they sustained during the late Free State war, have recommenced their labours. The Rev. Mr. Arbousset, one of the missionaries, reports that the various mission stations of Berea, Thaba Bosigo, Hermon, Morija, Bethulie, Carmel, and other places, have again been organised.

A Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance* of Brussels states that the Legion of Honour is about to enrol among the number of its members the Emperor of China. It has been decided, the Belgian journal declares, to send the grand cordon of the order to the sovereign of the Celestial Empire on the occasion of the late treaty of peace. The Shah of Persia, it may be remembered, received the same mark of honour on a nearly similar occasion.

The Queen Regent of Greece has just signed a royal decree for the re-establishment of the ancient Olympic games, after being discontinued for nearly 1,500 years. They are to be held at Athens, in the ancient Stadium, which is still in a very perfect state of preservation, and requires very little more than a good clearing out, and are to take place on the three first Sundays in October, every fourth year, commencing in 1859. The prizes are to be awarded by a committee appointed each Olympiad by the Greek Government, and will consist of gold and silver medals, and wreaths of silver leaves and flowers.

Intelligence has been received here from Mr. Charles Anderson (the author of "Lake Ngami"), who has

undertaken to explore the Ovampo country in the direction of the river Cunene. It appears, that after successfully prosecuting several hundred miles of his journey, he was compelled to return, owing to the scarcity of water and the duplicity of his guides. Anderson, however, is a man of indomitable energy, and is still sanguine of ultimate success. According to the last advices, he was preparing for a third attempt to force his passage inland, by a different route from any tried by him before.—*Cape Argus*, August 12.

SUMMARY OF THE TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA, SIGNED AT TIEN-SIN, JUNE 26, 1858.

[Sent to the papers from the Foreign Office.]

Art. 1. Confirms the treaty of Nankin of 1842, and abrogates the Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade.

Art. 2. Provides for the appointment of ambassadors, Ministers, or other diplomatic agents on the part of either country at the courts of Peking and St. James's.

Art. 3. Contains provisions for the permanent establishment of a British Minister, his family and suite at Peking, and the forms to be observed in his communications with the Imperial Government.

Art. 4. Makes arrangements for the travelling and the transmission of the correspondence of the Minister, and the employment by him of special couriers.

Art. 5. The Emperor of China consents to nominate one of the Secretaries of State or some high officer to transact business with the British Minister either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

Art. 6. The same privileges are to be granted to the Chinese Minister in London.

Art. 7. Consuls may be appointed in China, and may reside in any of the open ports, and their official rank and position as regards the Chinese local authorities is determined.

Art. 8. The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, to be tolerated, and its professors protected.

Art. 9. British subjects to travel for pleasure or trade into all parts of the interior, with passports from their consuls, countersigned by the local authorities. The regulations as regards these passports are determined. The provisions of the article not to be applied to ships' crews, for the due restraint of whom regulations are to be drawn up by the consul and the local authorities. No pass to be given to Nankin, or cities in the hands of the rebels.

Art. 10. British merchant ships are to be allowed to trade up the great river (Yang-tsz), but in the present disturbed state of the Upper and Lower Valley, no port is to be opened for trade with the exception of Chin Kiang, which is to be opened in a year from the signature of the treaty. When peace is restored, British vessels are to be admitted to trade at such ports, as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consulting with the Chinese Secretary of State, shall determine.

Art. 11. In addition to the present ports New Chwang, Tang Chow, Tai Wan (Formosa), Chow Chow (Swatow), and Kiung-Chow (Hainan), are to be opened, and the right of residence and holding landed property is conceded.

Art. 12. British subjects are to make arrangements for landed property at the rates prevailing among the people.

Art. 13. No restrictions to be placed on the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.

Art. 14. The hire of boats for transport of goods or passengers to be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of the boats not to be limited, and no monopoly allowed. If any smuggling takes place the offender to be punished according to law.

Art. 15. All questions in regard to rights of property or person between British subjects to be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. 16. Chinese subjects guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects to be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the law of China; British subjects committing any crime in China to be tried and punished by the consul, or other public functionary, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Art. 17. Determines the mode of procedure in the matter of complaints on the side either of British or Chinese subjects.

Art. 18. Provides for the protection of the persons and property of British subjects.

Art. 19. If any British merchant vessel in Chinese waters is plundered by robbers or pirates, the Chinese authorities are to use every endeavour to capture and punish the offenders, and to recover the stolen property.

Art. 20. Wrecked or stranded vessels, or vessels under stress of weather, are to be afforded relief and security in any Chinese port; and the crews are to be furnished by the Chinese, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest consular station.

Art. 21. Chinese criminals taking refuge in Hong Kong, or on board of British ships, shall, upon the requisition of the Chinese authorities, be given up, the same also if taking refuge in the houses, or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports.

Art. 22. The Chinese authorities to do their utmost to arrest Chinese subjects failing to discharge their debts to British subjects or fraudulently ab-

seconding, and to enforce recovery of the debts. The British authorities to do likewise as regards British subjects indebted to Chinese.

Art. 23. Debts incurred by Chinese at Hong Kong must be recovered in the courts of justice on the spot. If the debtor should abscond, and should possess real or personal property in the Chinese territory, the Chinese authorities, in concert with the British consul, are to see justice done between the parties.

Art. 24. British subjects shall pay on all merchandise imported or exported the duties prescribed by the tariff, but in no case shall they pay other or higher duties than the subjects of other foreign nations pay.

Art. 25. Import duties to be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.

Art. 26. The tariff fixed by Article 10 of the Treaty of Nankin to be revised by a commission of British and Chinese officers to meet at Shanghai, so that the revised tariff may come into operation immediately after the ratification of the treaty.

Art. 27. Either contracting party may demand a further revision of the tariff and of the commercial articles of the treaty at the end of ten years; but six months' notice must be given, or the tariff is to remain in force for ten years more, and so at the end of each successive ten years.

Art. 28. It is agreed that within four months of the signature of the treaty, the Chinese collector of duties at ports already opened and hereafter to be opened to British trade, shall be obliged, on application of the consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the place of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the consular port in question and the inland markets named by the consul: and a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese. British subjects may, however, clear their goods of all transit duties by payment of a single charge; the amount of the charge to be calculated as near as possible at the rate of two and a half per cent. *ad valorem* duty, and it is to be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghai.

The payment of transit dues by commutation is in no way to affect the tariff duties on imports or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

Art. 29. Regulates the amount of tonnage dues. British merchant vessels of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden to pay at the rate of four mace per ton; if one hundred and fifty tons and under, at the rate of one mace per ton.

Vessels engaged in the coasting trade, or clearing for Hong Kong from any of the open ports, shall be entitled to a special certificate exempting them from all further payment of tonnage dues in any open port of China for a period of four months from the date of her port clearance.

Art. 30. The master of any British merchant vessel may within forty-eight hours after his arrival, but not later, depart without breaking bulk; in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage dues. No other fees or charges upon entry or departure shall be levied.

Art. 31. No tonnage dues to be paid on passenger boats, or boats conveying baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty. All cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty, shall pay tonnage dues once in six months, at the rate of four mace per register ton.

Art. 32. The consuls and superintendents of customs to consult together respecting the erection of buoys and light ships, as occasion may demand.

Art. 33. Duties to be paid to the authorised Chinese bankers, either in syce or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton, July 13, 1843.

Art. 34. Sets of standard weights and measures to be delivered by the superintendent of customs to the consul at each port, to secure uniformity.

Art. 35. British merchant vessels to be at liberty to engage pilots to take them into any of the open ports, and to convey them out, after they have discharged all legal dues and duties.

Art. 36. The superintendent of customs shall depute one or more customs officers to guard a British merchant ship on arriving off one of the open ports. They shall stay either in a boat of their own or on board ship; their food and expenses shall be supplied from the custom house, and they shall be entitled to no fees from the master or consignee.

Art. 37. Ships' papers, bills of lading, &c., to be lodged in the hands of the consul twenty-four hours after arrival, and full particulars of the vessel to be reported to the superintendent of customs within a further period of twenty-four hours; omission to comply with this rule within forty-eight hours punishable by a fine of fifty taels for each day's delay. The total amount of penalty not to exceed 200 taels. The master responsible for the correctness of the manifest; a false manifest subjects the master to a fine of 500 taels, but he will be allowed to correct any mistake within twenty-four hours, without incurring the penalty.

Art. 38. If the master shall begin to discharge any goods without the permit from the superintendent of customs, he shall be fined 500 taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

Art. 39. British merchants must apply to the superintendent of customs for a special permit to land or ship cargo. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit will be liable to confiscation.

Art. 40. No trans-shipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods trans-shipped.

Art. 41. The superintendent of customs shall

give a port clearance when all dues and duties have been paid, and the consul shall then return the ship's papers.

Art. 42. If the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value on goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, each party shall call in two or three merchants, and the highest price at which any of the merchants would purchase them shall be assumed to be the value of the goods.

Art. 43. Provides that duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare weight of casks, &c., and regulates the manner in which the tare on any article such as tea shall be fixed. The British merchant may appeal to his consul within twenty-four hours.

Art. 44. Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

Art. 45. British merchants who have imported merchandise into an open port and paid duty may re-import their goods under certain regulations, without payment of any additional duty.

British merchants desiring to re-export duty-paid imports to a foreign country to be entitled, under similar regulations, to a drawback certificate, which is to be a valid tender in payment of customs duties.

Foreign grain brought into a Chinese port in a British ship, if no part has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. 46. The Chinese authorities at the ports to adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

Art. 47. British merchant vessels not to resort to other than the ports declared open; not unlawfully to enter ports, or to carry on clandestine trade along the coasts. Vessels violating this provision to be, with their cargoes, subject to confiscation by the Chinese government.

Art. 48. If a British merchant vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods to be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her accounts shall have been adjusted.

Art. 49. All penalties or confiscations under the treaty to belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Chinese government.

Art. 50. All official communications addressed by British diplomatic or consular agents to the Chinese authorities are, henceforth, to be written in English. For the present, they will be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that in case of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English government will hold the sense expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the present treaty, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

Art. 51. The character "li" (barbarian) not to be applied to the British government or to British subjects in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities.

Art. 52. British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, to be at liberty to visit all the Chinese ports, and to receive every facility for procuring necessities, or, if required, for making repairs. The commanders of such ships to hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy.

Art. 53. The contracting parties agree to concert measures for the suppression of piracy.

Art. 54. Confirms all advantages secured to the British Government by previous treaties, and stipulates that the British Government shall participate in any advantages which may be granted by the Emperor of China to any other nation.

Art. 55. The conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred and loss sustained, in the matter of the Canton question, to be included in a separate article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with the other articles of the treaty.

Art. 56. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year after the day of signature.

Separate article provides that a sum of two millions of taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects through the misconduct of the Chinese authorities at Canton; and a further sum of two millions of taels on account of the expenses of the war, shall be paid to the British representative in China by the authorities of the Kwang Tung province.

The arrangements for effecting these payments to be determined by the British representative in concert with the Chinese authorities at Kwang Tung.

The British forces are not to be withdrawn from Canton until the above amounts are discharged in full.

REV. R. MOFFAT'S JOURNEY TO MOSELEKATSE'S COUNTRY.

The missionaries who are about to proceed to the Matabele and Makololo tribes, in connexion with Livingstone's expedition to the Zambesi, were entertained at a public *soirée* in Cape Town on the 3rd of August. There were then present—the veteran missionary Robert Moffat, together with his younger coadjutors—the Rev. Messrs. Mackenzie, J. Moffat, Thomas, Price, and Sykes. Clergymen of various denominations took part in the proceedings, and expressed sympathy with the objects of the meeting. The Rev. R. Moffat, with his family, and Mrs. Livingstone, were to leave for the interior the following week.

The following extracts from a letter by the Rev.

R. Moffat relative to his previous journey will be read with interest:—

A CHIEF REDEEMED FROM CAPTIVITY.

In a former communication I had occasion to make reference to Macheng, the paramount chief of the Bamanguato tribe. He is a young man about twenty-six years of age, good-looking, apparently of a mild disposition, and a countenance not wanting in intelligence. He is the son of Khari, the king of the Bamanguato tribe, who was killed in an engagement with the Mashona, while Macheng was yet a child. During the irruption of the tribe to the north occasioned by the overwhelming prowess and power of the bloody Chaka, the despot of the Zulus, the Bamanguato and other Bechuana tribes were scattered to the winds. Macheng during his minority, with his eldest sister, afterwards one of Sechéle's wives, were under the care of Sechéle, who was at that time the head of but a small portion of the Bakuena. While Sechéle was on one occasion absent from his town in a foray against the Banguaketse, a handful of the Matabele fell upon his undefended town, killed many, destroyed property, and carried away captive youths and women, among whom were Macheng and his eldest sister. The latter, as on one occasion before, escaped by finding her way back through the interminable intricacies of forests; but young Macheng, a boy of about ten years of age, was destined to be a captive, and continued to be so for sixteen years, and but for my influence with Moselekatse, would have in all probability continued to be so, as others had been, to the end of his days. He was, as stated, placed at my disposal. This was a favour, as I know the truth of what Moselekatse said when I asked him, not for myself, but another, that it was contrary to the custom of the Matabele to return a royal prisoner to his people. I had wished Sechéle to have the honour of returning Macheng to his people, having felt some delicacy on the subject of interfering myself, not from any fear of Sekhomi, the usurper, but lest I might get involved in a quarrel to which Macheng's restoration might give rise. He had been allowed to remain with me during the whole of the time of my stay, as if he were one of my people.

He knew that if he was not now delivered through my influence, his bondage was sealed. My assurance that I should not leave him was enough. A lively sense of the prospect of liberty, as well as quick observation, had convinced him that such was my influence with his justly-dreaded master, that I was able to fulfil what I had promised. I had only to give my testimony in reference to his expectations from Sechéle, to disabuse his mind, and appeal to his former decision in giving over Macheng to be at my disposal, and that I should now, with his permission, willingly take Macheng along with me. After a long conversation on this, to me, interesting subject, the thing was settled. Macheng was called. He entered, I suppose, with bright hopes of the future. He sat down with the usual salutations. Moselekatse sat in his arm-chair, and, half laughing, said, "Macheng, man of Moffat, you go with your father. We have arranged respecting you. Moffat will take you back to Sechéle. That is my wish as well as his, that you should be in the first instance restored to the chief from whom you were taken in war. When captured, you were a child; I have reared you to be a man." Never before did tones so sweet fall on Macheng's ear. The attendants praised the greatness and goodness of their king. He ordered one of his councillors to go to his waggon (a kind of storehouse) to bring some clothes. After the ceremony of dressing was over, and Macheng had sat down, he was again presented with a cup of the king's beer, and a fat breast of an ox (the king's portion) ordered for his supper. When I left the presence of the king, and while passing through the room to where my waggon stood, a shout was raised, "There goes Macheng; Moffat is taking Macheng to his people." On the 11th December, after a very great deal of trouble with oxen which had once been accustomed to the yoke, and others which were untrained, I was able to leave for home, at the same time that Moselekatse was leaving in one of his waggons for a neighbouring town. His object was to spend a season of mirth at an annual festival which had been deferred till my departure. My journey homewards was not attended with anything beyond what is usual in a wild, uninhabited country. The late rains, which, most providentially for me, had held up, rendered travelling very heavy, from the ground being saturated. More than once I was compelled to pass the night in a quagmire, where the waggon had to be unloaded and conveyed piecemeal to higher ground.

A NATIVE PARLIAMENT.

Sometime before arriving at Sechéle's town, our approach was announced. He, the chiefs of the Bangwakeke and Barolong, with other chiefs of tribes congregated on his mountain, met me, some on horseback, to welcome Macheng. He appeared in no way elated; whatever might have been the emotions of his mind; but nothing could induce him to leave me and ascend the mountain on which the town stood. On the Lord's-day which followed, he accompanied me, and witnessed for the first time Divine service performed in a house built and appropriated to the purpose of worshipping God. He was most surprised to witness the multitudes that had come to hear me preach. The next day had been appointed to hold a national assembly, to give a public expression of welcome to the returning captive. Sechéle, after getting Macheng rigged out in a rather handsome costume, marched before us to the centre of a kind of natural amphitheatre, which had for an hour before been crowded with at least 10,000 people, in all their habiliments of war. After Sechéle had stood up and commanded silence, he introduced the business of the Meeting. One speaker followed another, expressing in enthusiastic language the pleasure they felt on the occasion of seeing the chief of the Bamanguato return from captivity. Of course, though very unwilling to be found a speaker in a native parliament, I had to take my share, though the detail of circumstances included also something like a sermon, to which, among so many thousands of heathen, the most profound attention was paid. Some of the speeches were very striking and figurative. The following are a few sentences from the brother of Sechéle: "Ye tribes, ye children of the ancients, to me this day is a day of wonder. That which awakes my heart to wonder is to see the Spirit's work. My thoughts within me begin to move. Verily, the things I have seen, and the words I have heard, assume stability. When I first heard the Word of God I began to ask, 'Are these things true?' Now, the confusion of my thoughts, and of my soul, is unravelled. Now I begin to perceive that those who preach are

verily true. If Moffat was not of God, he would not have espoused the cause of Sechéle in receiving his words, and delivering Macheng from the dwelling-place of the beasts of prey to which we Bechuanaas dared not to approach. There are, who contend that there is nothing in religion. Let such to-day throw away their unbelief. If he were not such a man, he would not have done what he has done, in bringing him who was lost, he who was dead, from the strong bondage of the mighty. I, Khasilintsi, say so, because Moselekatse is a lion; he conquered nations, he robbed the strong ones, he bereaved mothers. He took away the son of Khari. We talk of love. What is love? We hear of the love of God. Is it not through the love of God that Macheng is among us to-day? A stranger, one of a nation, who of you knows its distance from us? He makes himself one of us, enters the lion's abode, and brings out to us our own blood."

Besides two Matabele who accompanied me, two others were sent by Moselekatse to be his mouth in bearing witness that it was his wish as well as my own that Macheng should be placed in the first instance before Sechéle, and to assure him that he had sent him forth a free man at my request. Three of the Matabele addressed the meeting, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. One of these was the very individual who had had the charge of Macheng since the day he was taken captive, and though a servant till he was enrolled among the warriors, appeared to look upon him (Macheng) with paternal affection, but, from the moment he was delivered over to my care, honoured him as a chief of the Bamangwato. This individual spoke with a flow of feeling one would think an exotic in the Matabelian heart. He arose, and, facing the arena several times, moving about a staff he held in his hand (for the Matabele do not use weapons at a national assembly, as the Bechuanaas do), and, according to the usual form, called the tribes to give ear. Standing opposite to where Macheng and I sat, and laying his arms on his bosom, he walked round, and, raising a wailing voice, exclaimed, "Pity me, O ye nations. Here I stand a lonely one, I am bereaved of my child. Whither shall I go? Will he forget his mother? Can I forget my son? I pressed him to this bosom. I carried him on these shoulders" (suing the action to his words); then raising his voice in tones still more plaintive, he said, "How happy was I once with my boy! Why was I made to bear him? I have no more." Looking round on the silent multitude, he asked, rather sternly, "Ye tribes, why did ye covet my child?" And, turning to me with softened tone, "Why did you, Moffat, prevail with the son of Machobane to make me childless? I shall return to the desert and weep. He is gone from me, but I shall never forget that I am the father of the son of Khari, who is now the son of Moffat," &c. He concluded his pathetic address with some remarks on the light in which the tribes ought now to view Moselekatse. The whole scene produced a thrilling effect, and the minds of the assembly, which had been taken by surprise by the presence of the dreaded Matabele among them, were now in raptures to hear such fraternizing language from those who, though distant, were, till now, terror by night and day. After this, I remained a few days, and saw every arrangement made. Macheng and his fifty attendants returned to their own people, and 100 chosen men of the Bakwena, at whose head was Khasilintsi, escorted them to the Bamangwato. Such a demonstration has rarely been made in the country, and I should think will not soon be forgotten. Previous to his departure a liberal subscription was made by the nobles, of cattle, karosses, &c., so that he was not sent away empty.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the British Association is now being held at Leeds. It appears from the report submitted to the general committee that the Prince Consort has accepted an invitation to preside over the meeting of the association at Aberdeen in 1859. General GREY on behalf of the Prince Consort says:—

His Royal Highness cannot but feel gratified at the wish thus expressed by the committee, though he is sensible that his own proficiency in scientific subjects is scarcely such as to entitle him to such a distinction. If, therefore, he expresses his readiness to comply with the wishes of the committee, he begs that it may be considered merely as an expression of the deep interest which he takes in the advancement of science in this country, and as a mark of the high sense which he entertains of the importance and usefulness of the association. His acceptance of the presidency must also be considered, to a certain degree, conditional—depending upon his being in Scotland at the time proposed for the meeting. His Royal Highness's time is not his own, and it is impossible for him, at this distance of time, to say whether the call of other duties may not be such as to prevent his attendance.

Much attention has been paid to terrestrial magnetism, and the report tells us that Dr. Lloyd, of Dublin, proposed to the late Government that an expedition should be sent to the Mackenzie River to take observation there; a proposal Lord Palmerston declined to adopt. Mr. Napier having become Lord Chancellor of Ireland retired from the Parliamentary Committee; his place is to be supplied by Sir John Pakington. The financial report shows that the association is about 320% better than it was last year.

On the evening of Tuesday Professor OWEN delivered the inaugural lecture in the Town Hall before a very large audience. It occupied three hours in the reading; and treated of the great unceasing mutations of nature, manifested in the results of minute and comprehensive scientific research; described the most recent discoveries; and moralised the whole theme by showing the effect of scientific truth upon civilisation. The learned Professor concluded as follows:—

It now only remains for me to express how deeply I feel the honour conferred on me by the position in which, through your kindness, I am now placed; how highly I esteem the opportunity afforded me of addressing so distinguished and influential an audience in this most noble hall; and how sincerely I thank you for the

patience and favour with which you have received the address.

Professor Owen was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, which rang loudly through the hall as he sat down.

Professor PHILLIPS then stated that tickets had been taken by 150 old life members, 31 old annual members, 26 new life members, 62 new annual members, 519 associates, 415 ladies, and six foreigners, making a total of 1,259, whose subscriptions amounted to 1,400*l*.

The sections began their labours on Thursday, when several important papers were read. In connexion with a paper read before the geological section on fossil remains, Professor OWEN told the following story:—

Some time ago he was sent for to the North, to examine a fossilised tree, which had been found in digging the Jarrow dock, which bore undoubted evidence of having been cut by human hands. It was supposed to be a most important discovery, as showing the antiquity of the human race, and at first everything appeared satisfactory. On prosecuting his inquiries, however, he learned that one of the navvies, not then on the works, was said to have discovered a similar tree in another part of the dock, which he cut to lay down a sleeper. The man was sent for, and on his arrival he declared that the tree pointed out was the one he had cut. It was endeavoured to be explained that that was impossible, as the place had not been excavated before; but, looking with supreme contempt upon the assembly of geologists and engineers, the man persisted in the identification of his own work, and exclaimed, "The top of the tree must be somewhere," upon which he (Professor Owen) offered half-a-crown to the first navvy who would produce it. Away ran half-a-dozen of them, and in a few minutes they returned with the top. This explained the mystery. The man had cut off the top with his spade to make way for a sleeper; the stump afterwards got covered up with silt, and on being again uncovered it was supposed to be a great discovery. Never had he so narrow an escape from introducing a "new discovery" into science, and never had he a more fortunate escape. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.")

Sir RODERICK MURCHISON opened the proceedings of the Geographical Section with a brief speech. He read extracts from a long letter written to him by Dr. Livingstone, and dated the 24th of June last. The general tone of the letter was encouraging, and the principal subject mentioned in it was the river Zambesi. It appeared that the anticipations that a great amount of fever would prevail on that river during the hot season had happily not been realised. During his six weeks' stay on the river not a single case of fever had occurred, and the Zambesi had proved to be an exception to the generality of rivers in Africa. These statements were confirmed in another letter which had been received from the commander of one of the ships forming the expedition with which Dr. Livingstone went out.

In the course of a paper prepared by Mr. John Crawford, of London, one of the vice-presidents, "On the Effects of Commixture, Locality, Climate, and Food on the Races of Man," the writer argued that the question whether a European race was capable of living and multiplying in a tropical or other hot region had been settled in the affirmative on a large scale in America. After quoting the opinion of Baron Humboldt, showing that heat had very little effect on the European constitution, Mr. Crawford applied this portion of his paper to disprove the statements which he said had been repeatedly asserted, that the British possessions in India were unfit for the permanent residence of Englishmen.

Dr. NORTON SHAW, secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, read a paper entitled "Notes on the Geography of British North America, more particularly British Columbia, Fraser River, &c."

Speaking of British Columbia he said that the face of the country presented a succession of mountain ridges, valleys, and plains, the more fertile districts lying, for the most part, between the Cascade mountains and the ocean. That portion of the country which lay between the Cascade mountains and the Pacific was subject to a remarkable equal temperature, the mean being about 54° Fahrenheit. There were only about four months of winter, and all fruits and vegetables were as early as in Canada. In many respects the climate of the middle section was less favourable; it was subject to droughts, and was warmer in summer and colder in winter. The air, however, was pure and healthy. The eastern section, under the snows of the Rocky Mountains, could not be praised for its climate. It was subject to great and sudden changes of temperature, occasionally going through all the gradations of summer, autumn, and winter in a single day. The western section was well adapted for agricultural operations. All kinds of grain could be produced in abundance, and pears, apples, and all kinds of vegetables grown in England succeeded admirably. The undulating surface of the hills was well wooded, bearing trees of various kinds. The eastern section was favourably spoken of; and in the course of his remarks upon the Fraser River, Dr. Shaw stated that it abounded in fish, as also did the other rivers in the district. Geese, ducks, and waterfowl were plentiful in the spring and summer. In the western section of the country wild animals of various kinds were met with in great numbers.

Sir JOHN RICHARDSON thought that justice had scarcely been done to the Hudson's Bay Company. In speaking of the credit due to the Hudson's Bay Company he (Sir John) alluded particularly to their treatment of the natives throughout Canada. By their instrumentality the greater portion of the natives had become Christians, and were springing up as a Christian community. He feared that the discovery of gold in the vicinity of the Fraser River would tend to sweep the Indians from the face of the earth, as had been the general result of the influx of the white man into the territories of the red man. Unless the gold-seekers conducted themselves orderly a long time would not elapse before they

were at war with the natives. Lord GODERICH said that the favourable situation of the country was increased from its contiguity to the United States, and he observed that some attention had been directed to the practicability of constructing a line of railway through the whole of the British possessions in that part of the world, from Canada, over or through the Rocky Mountains, to the Pacific. It was most important that the attention of the public should be directed to British Columbia, and that the best course should be taken to colonise it and develop its resources. He believed it was destined to be a very important part of our colonial empire. Professor TENNANT alluded to the difference in the value of the gold obtained in Australia and California and that which had been found in British Columbia. He said Australian gold was worth 4*l*. an ounce, Californian, 3*l*. 15*s*., and that got from the Fraser River district, 3*l*. 11*s*.

Mr. W. NEWMARCH, of London, addressed the section "On the History of Prices of 1857 and 1858":—

There was very good reason to believe that the total amount of gold and silver existing in Europe and America in the early part of 1848, when the gold discoveries first came into operation, did not exceed 600,000,000*l*. sterling. Down to the present time there had been added from the new sources of supply—California and Australia—at least 230,000,000*l*. sterling to the former stock, so that the addition was something like forty per cent. It appeared to be a very startling doctrine to lay down that at the end of seven years, during which an addition had been made of something like forty or fifty per cent. to the amount of metallic money, prices were somewhat lower. These facts struck very much at the root of those doctrines which had been assumed as almost axiomatic as to the relation of the gold discoveries to the price of commodities. He should be asked where this 230,000,000*l*. of new gold had gone. The gold had been absorbed in increasing incomes, in increasing expenditure, in increasing wages, in increasing commodities, and in increasing dealings. The effect of the new gold had been to apply a stimulus, of which he believed it was impossible to estimate the force, to all industrial enterprise, and the truth was that those enormous additions had little more than sufficed to meet the increasing demand for metallic money on the part of the civilised portion of the world. The results developed in this country and elsewhere by the crisis of last year resolved themselves into five conclusions: First, that throughout the United Kingdom, America, and the north of Europe, and throughout all the great seats of commerce, there had been an excessive speculation in commodities, and if there had been an excessive speculation in commodities, there had been an excessive application of capital and credit to deal in those commodities, which were held by parties with a view to making a profit by resale within short periods. Second, that there had been excessive credit. Third, that there had been excessive advances by banks. Fourth, that there had been an excessive accumulation of deposits in banks. And it appeared in the fifth place, that one very striking feature in the crisis, not only in this country but in America, had been the very high rate of interest allowed by banks upon money deposited with them on various conditions.

He believed it would be found during the next few years, as it had been found during the last six or seven years, that the apprehensions of those persons who believed that fixed incomes would be affected would not be realised.

In Section G, which was for the consideration of mechanical science, the PRESIDENT (Mr. W. Fairbairn, of Manchester) reviewed the progress of mechanical science in an elaborate address.

In mechanical science and general engineering this country continues to maintain its high position. Malleable iron, now applied to the construction of bridges, was capable of great development, and there was no span within the limit of 1,000 feet which might not be compassed by the hollow girder bridge. With respect to steam navigation much remained to be done, with the object of giving uniformity of strength and security of construction. The *Leviathan*, with all her misfortunes, was a magnificent specimen of naval architecture, the cellular system so judiciously introduced by Mr. Brunel being her great source of strength. He was so persuaded of the security of the principle upon which she had been constructed that he had no doubt she would stand the test of being suspended upon the two extreme points of stem and stern with all her machinery on board, or she might be poised upon a point in the middle, like a scale beam, without fracture or injury to the material of which she is composed. He expressed the hope that the necessary funds would be forthcoming to complete her equipment, and we should then see her dashing aside the surge of the Atlantic at a speed of eighteen to twenty knots an hour. In this country we have now 9,500 miles of railway, and, taking at a rough calculation, one locomotive engine with a force of 200-horse power to every three miles of railway, and assuming each to run 120 miles per day, we might thence calculate the distance travelled over by trains to be equal to 380,000 miles per day, or 138,000,000 miles per annum. To transport these trains required a force equivalent to 200,000 horses in constant operation throughout the year.

Mr. G. RENNIE, C.E., read an interesting paper on the construction of floating and fixed batteries. The essay was illustrated by models. Captain FISHBOURNE was of opinion that with such an extreme weight of iron it would be impracticable to build sea-going ships. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL said, the question before the section was one of some difficulty. The French Government were carrying on a series of experiments, as were also the English Government, but although he had been informed of the nature of these experiments he was not at liberty at present to communicate them. The English Government were adopting a very wise and judicious course; they were making their experiments now before they built their ships. He was of opinion that it was possible to make ships with shot-proof sides which would have also good weatherly qualities.

On Saturday, in Section A (for mathematical and physical science) of which the Rev. Dr. Whewell is

president, Mr. J. PARK HARRISON, of Ewhurst, Surrey, read a paper "On Further Evidence of Lunar Influence of Temperature;" in which he had brought together many personal and other observations in support of the opinions of the cloud-dispersing power of the full moon, and the fall of temperature that almost constantly attended the satellite's first quarter, the latter being more remarkable in May than any other month.

In the Geological Section after the reading of a paper on bone-caverns, professor OWEN suggested the desirableness and prudence of postponing any hypothesis respecting the discovered series of bone-caverns until all their phenomena had been fully brought to light. Otherwise, the hypothesists might unfortunately commit themselves.

It was said there had been found in these caverns bones of the rhinoceros, the elephant, and the tiger, with those of the reindeer. The first idea upon this was, that there must have been a great climatal change; but, in fact, the reindeer, might have existed in Devonshire, and probably under climatic influences very little different from those now prevailing. When he wrote a little book on the subject he did not possess the means of deciding whether the large feline animal of which Dr. Buckland found the bones was a tiger or a lion. But an extensive examination of skulls of lions and tigers, and a comparison with a skull of this animal, convinced him that it was not a tiger but an old British lion. (Applause and laughter.) The lions even now existed much nearer to us than did the tiger; they were to be found in Russia, and in the Holy Land, and there was evidence of their existence in Thrace. He believed that the lion might well have existed in Europe within the historic period.

In the Physiological section, Dr. GEORGE HARLEY read a paper entitled, "Notes of Experiments on Digestion," embodying the results of experiments he had made during last summer upon the nature and properties of the more important of the digestive fluids—the salivary secretion, the gastric juice, the bile, and the pancreatic fluid. That portion of Dr. Harley's paper which seemed to be regarded by the audience as the most important consisted of the reference made to the pancreatic secretion, the juice which is the most valuable of all the digestive fluids, inasmuch as it unites in itself the functions of the salivary, the gastric, and the biliary secretions.

This (Dr. Harley remarked) was an invaluable substance to those suffering from indigestion; in fact, if they could determine the active principle of that secretion they would gain the power of digesting anything they pleased. He had been labouring some time in the preparation of such a substance, but he had not yet got it in a pure state. The preparation was such as his own stomach could receive, but he had no need of it, as his digestion was unimpaired. However, if they could succeed in discovering that substance, it would prove the greatest boon ever conferred upon suffering humanity. (Loud applause.)

Mr. R. CULL, F.S.A., of London, next read a communication from Dr. W. G. Blackie, of Glasgow, entitled, "Recent Acquisitions made by Russia at the Expense of the Chinese Territory of Manchouria, with some Account of the River Amoor as a Pathway of Commerce."

It remarked that the river Amoor claimed attention in consequence of the command of its navigation having passed into the hands of the Russians, by whom it had been opened to commerce and employed as a means of transporting provisions, munitions of war, and supplies of troops to her forts on the Pacific. It was one of the largest rivers in Asia, being only exceeded in length by the Yang-tse, in China, and the Yenesei and Lena, in Siberia. From having direct communication with the North Pacific Ocean it was superior as a commercial highway for conducting intercourse with foreign countries to the other rivers of Northern Asia, all of which flowed into the almost inaccessible parts of the Arctic Sea. The paper gave a lengthy account of the chief features of the river and the territory through which it runs. The season during which the river is open for navigation was stated to be from about the middle of June to the commencement of October. The writer dwelt also upon the great advantages which the river is likely to confer upon Russia. He said that apart from the accession of territory which had been acquired along with the navigation of the river, which was rich in furs, probably rich in metals, and possessing large tracts with a genial climate, excellently suited for colonisation, the opening of the Amoor was an important event for the Government of Russia.

Mr. S. BROWN, F.S.S., London, read a paper "On the Financial Prospects of British Railways." This paper contained a good deal of statistical information on railways, but most of it stopped at the year 1856.

The writer threw out several suggestions for the better management of railway property, and expressed himself strongly in favour of a greater attention being paid to the third-class passengers. The proportion of the number of first-class passengers conveyed to the total number had, he said, increased from 11.42 per cent. in 1849, to 13.23 per cent. in 1856; but the second-class had decreased from 36.84 to 31.44 per cent., while the third-class had increased from 51.52 to 55.31 per cent., in the same period. It was, however, in the goods traffic that the greatest increase had been effected, and it was worthy of remark that while the passenger receipts had increased from 6,277,892l., in 1849, to 10,153,745l. in 1856, or 61.73 per cent., the goods traffic had increased from 5,528,606l., to 13,011,748l., or 135.31 per cent., in the same period. Excessive competition between railway companies was strongly denounced as being opposed to the real interests of the public. In conclusion, Mr. Brown said, with diminution in the rate of interest, where the debenture and preference share capital is better understood under improved management; with a revision and reduction of some of the various sources of expenditure; with constantly augmenting traffic receipts; with the cessation of the fatal and senseless competition, which will save both legal expenses and all reckless opposition from the companies against each other; with more regard to the comfort of third-class passengers, who are at present treated in a manner as disgraceful to

railway directors, as the patience with which it is borne is creditable to the class of the community who travel thereby; and with some system to check the construction of unnecessary lines, and to develop the commerce of districts, by officials thoroughly versed in the resources those districts afford, then there can be no reason for railway shareholders to give way to despondency, but rather to look with pride and satisfaction on a branch of commercial enterprise the capital embarked in which falls little short of 400,000,000l., and from which the net profits on the amount paid up exceeded last year one-half the interest upon the permanent national debt. (Applause.)

In Section E (Geography and Ethnology) on Saturday Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, the President, gave some particulars from a letter dated "Simla, 24th of July," which he had received from Dr. William Russell, the well-known correspondent of the *Times*, confirming the rumours of the death of M. Adolphe Schlagentweit, at Yarkand. Fortunately, the chief portions of his papers would be saved, M. Schlagentweit having left them, before proceeding to Yarkand, at a place within British influence.

A paper was read, entitled "A Geognostic Sketch of the Western part of Timor," by Dr. S. Müller, translated from the Dutch by John Yeats, F.R.G.S. After the reading of the paper, which elicited warm commendations as a contribution to science, a lengthened discussion ensued, sustained by Messrs. Crawford, Marsh, Dr. Latham, and others, Mr. Yeats was called on to reply, and in conclusion he took advantage of the allusions made to the loss of several distinguished men, to give an account which is sufficiently embodied in a letter previously written by him to Sir R. Murchison, and herewith appended:—

To Sir Roderick I. Murchison, D.C.L., &c., President of the Royal Geographical Society.

Sir,—Pardon the liberty taken by a very humble individual, in bringing under your notice the neglected condition of the grave of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller. His remains lie in Larbert-churchyard, county Stirling, two miles N.W. of Falkirk, on the Scottish Central Railway.

The rude monument that marks his last resting place, whether considered in point of execution or state of preservation is, *me judice*, but a type of the cold contempt or cankerous criticism that have assailed his memory. A considerable plot of ground was originally enclosed for his sepulture; a laurel and a yew stand side by side at each extremity, but late in July this year they were scarcely accessible through the uncut grass and tangled weeds.

A friendly hand from the neighbourhood would at once have removed this reproach to Scotland and to science, but I ventured to stay it, believing that the Royal Geographical Society would be jealous of the right of guarding Bruce's grave, as their president has so often been the champion of his fame.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN YEATS, F.R.G.S.

Peckham, S.E., Sept. 17, 1858.

The meeting entered heartily into the matter, and the speaker sat down amid applause.

A brief discussion afterwards arose relative to the island, which is situate in the Indian Archipelago, between India and Australia, and about 200 miles distant from the latter country. Mr. Crawford spoke of Timor as a poor and wretched place; but Mr. Marsh, M.P., who had visited it, thought that this was a more unfavourable view than the island justified. He mentioned that the natives were very similar to the aborigines of Northern Australia, and also stated that the Timor pony, though rather diminutive, was a beautiful specimen of the horse tribe, being, in fact, a miniature Arab.

Mr. GALTON read a paper by Mr. J. Spotswood Wilson, "On the General and Gradual Desiccation of the Earth and Atmosphere." After quoting largely from the works of various travellers and writers (among the latest of whom was Dr. Livingstone), and giving interesting descriptions of dried-up rivers and desolated tracts of country in Australia, Africa, Mexico, and Peru, which had formerly been inhabited by man, Mr. Wilson proceeded to give his own theory as to the cause of this desiccation, contending that the upheaval of the land, the waste by irrigation, and the destruction of forests, all of which had been put forward as the cause, were insufficient to account for what had been described. From facts adduced Mr. Wilson concluded that there was a gradual solidifying of the aqueous vapours, and consequently of water, on the face of this terrestrial world, which he inferred was approaching a state in which it will be impossible for man to continue an inhabitant. Yet, he added, we should feel satisfied with the prospect that the term of our occupation is not yet half expired, nor will that term end till after the Polar bear, the walrus, and the narwal, have become inhabitants of the tropics.

Sir R. MURCHISON said, that whatever was thought of Mr. Wilson's theory his facts were very good. (Hear, hear.) It was certainly not a very pleasant idea to think that our race was to go out of existence—that it was to die through thirst. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

General CHESNEY then read a paper "On the Extension of our Communication by means of Electric Wires," and a discussion afterwards arose, in the course of which Sir HENRY RAWLINSON expressed his belief that within the next twelve months there would be a perfect telegraphic communication between England and India.

Dr. NORTON SHAW next read a communication which had been received by Sir R. Murchison from Mr. Asa Whitney, of New York, "On the Formation of a Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, through the British Possessions of North America." The writer stated that he had for a number of years exerted himself to induce the Go-

vernment of the United States to construct a railway to the Pacific through their own possessions, but, as there was now no probability of their doing so, he desired to urge the English Government to avail themselves of the territory which they possess in North America to undertake the work, being convinced that it would be attended with very great advantages, and would give England a control over the commerce with all Asia.

The PRESIDENT said he should be much delighted to see such a project carried into execution, but he thought it very probable that public men might entertain serious objections to it at the present time. There might be considerable international difficulties in the way; for instance, it might be found impossible to construct the line without deviating a little into the territory of the United States, and it was very desirable that any mixed interest should be avoided. (Hear, hear.)

The sittings of the sections concluded yesterday (Tuesday), and the closing meeting of the Association will be held to-day.

LORD LYTTLETON ON MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

On Wednesday afternoon a public meeting of the University Examination Society for Birmingham and the Midland Counties was held in the theatre of the Midland Institute, Birmingham, to distribute the titles and certificates granted by the University of Oxford to the successful candidates in the examinations held in Birmingham in June last. Lord Lyttelton, the President of the Society, was in the chair, supported by various clergymen and gentlemen who take an interest in the progress of the education movement. A large number of youths connected with the various schools of the district were also in attendance.

The Report, which was read by the Secretary (Mr. Saunders), stated that 96 candidates for the examinations had been entered, but that of these only 86 had been actually examined—37 senior and 49 junior. Fifteen of the senior youths had obtained titles, and 27 of the junior lads, certificates. The hope was expressed towards the conclusion of the Report that the steps now in progress would result in securing the appointment of Birmingham as a centre for the Cambridge examinations, which take place in October next.

Lord LYTTLETON then rose, and, after expressing the pleasure he felt in complying with the request that he should distribute the titles and certificates, went on to say that if he were able he would gladly dwell on some points of interest connected with this great experiment. With regard, however, to this experiment of middle-class examinations on the part of the Universities, it was not simply a system of publicity, but that publicity was followed by results as distinguished from these other cases. It had been proposed to apply this system of publicity with regard to the elementary schools of this country to a much greater extent than formerly. The first originator of this system, as respected elementary schools, was Dr. Booth, who, in a very able pamphlet, published some years ago, said to the Government, "You cannot effect a national system of education in this country; but what you can do is, to invite the pupils to attend your examinations, and found your proceedings on the results of these examinations." That was precisely the system which had been instituted with regard to the middle and higher classes in connexion with the civil service examinations. The same system had also been instituted to a considerable extent by voluntary bodies, such as unions of mechanics' institutions. He (Lord Lyttelton) happened to see lately a report of a large organisation of mechanics' institutes in Yorkshire, in connexion with which a system of examinations had been organised by Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth. The whole number of candidates, however, who presented themselves for examination was only twenty boys or young men. In respect to the Society of Arts, sixteen examinations they had set on foot were well conducted and attended with considerable success; but he apprehended they felt themselves rather weak, because of the opposition they made to the University examinations when they were started. There could be no doubt that the ancient Universities of the country would have an enormous advantage over the voluntary bodies on account of their recognised and established position and acknowledged influence as the ancient institutions of the country. That had been already made sufficiently manifest by the number of boys who had come forward to the examinations of the Oxford University as compared with those who had responded to the call of the voluntary bodies. He hoped this state of matters would continue for the sake of simplicity and unity. If the examinations could be made to give satisfaction they would very likely absorb all efforts in other directions. He would gladly have dwelt on the results of the examinations of last summer, but they were so much matter of detail that he could not enter on them. How the system had actually worked—whether the examinations had been conducted with judgment and fairness, was a point only to be ascertained by a careful examination of the lists. His lordship went on to say that those who read the *Times* would have observed many letters going into various points of objection and doubt with regard to the working of the system of these examinations. The points of difference between the system of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge had been mentioned. It might be prejudicial on his part, owing to his connexion with Cambridge, but he must say that he preferred the system of that University. There were doubts on the part of some whether it was not

better to give only a certificate, as in the case of Cambridge, or to give titles as well as certificates, as in the case of Oxford. Another point raised was whether it was advisable, when a University laid down certain subjects for examination, that it should go further and actually specify the books in which the young men should be examined. Here he thought the plan adopted by Cambridge was the best. In the University of Oxford the books were specified, whereas in Cambridge they were not so limited, but had before them the whole range of the classics. There was a specification, no doubt, of books more or less in both Universities, but more so in Oxford than in Cambridge. The point was one which experience alone would enable them to determine. Another point of difference between the two Universities was in respect to the religious difficulty. It was a difference of detail, there was no difference of principle; every one was agreed that the religious examination was not to be forced on any one. He would state the matter as one for further consideration. Oxford had stated its subjects for religious examination, and invited boys to be examined thereon, and they had announced that they would inform the public how the several boys had acquitted themselves. The result of the religious examinations would not affect the boys' places in the class. At Cambridge on the other hand, the religious performances of the students were to be taken into account. His own opinion on this point was that the Cambridge plan would be more satisfactory. Let everybody know what the boys have done in all subjects put before them. If that were done he could see no evil which would accrue. Having touched upon the objection that masters would be likely to devote less time to religious and more to intellectual training, his lordship alluded to the danger of boys in all these schools being highly cultivated in the more advanced branches of knowledge, while the lower ones were neglected. A great many boys had failed in passing the preliminary examination on account of deficiency in the more rudimentary branches of knowledge; but it was to be borne in mind that this was not peculiar to the middle-class schools. In the civil examinations, where the candidates belonged chiefly to the upper classes, a large number had been rejected by the examiners on account of bad spelling and in respect to such elementary matters. It was to be hoped that a strong light would be thrown on the schools of this country by these examinations. He looked to the elimination of all the bad schools in this country as the most practical effect that would follow from this system.

His lordship then distributed the titles and certificates, after which the meeting was addressed by Dr. Temple, head master of Rugby School, by the Rev. Dr. Miller, W. Sargent, and others.

A resolution, approving of the system of University examinations, was passed unanimously, and, after a vote of thanks had been accorded to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

METROPOLITAN MEMBERS AND THE REFORM QUESTION.

The Parliamentary Reform Committee have issued a pamphlet, entitled "The Electors Guide to Parliamentary Reform, being the Votes on Questions of Reform in the House of Commons for Session 1858." This pamphlet furnishes in a tabular form a list of the votes of every member of Parliament upon the principal Reform motions which were brought before the House of Commons during the last session. We have not space for the complete list, but as it may interest our metropolitan readers to know how their own members voted we publish the following extract:—

PRESENT M.P.	Repeal of Septennial Act.	Forty shilling Freehold for Scotland.	Abolition of Property Qualification.	The Ballot.	Extension of County Franchise.	Corrupt Practices Prevention Act.
Byng	..	PF	F	F	F	..
Hanbury	..	..	F	SO	F	..
R. W. Crawford	A	..	F	F	F	A
Lord J. Russell	..	..	F	A	F	F
Duke	..	..	F	F	PF	..
Rothschild	..	..	..	..	..	A
T. S. Duncombe	F	..	F	PF	PF	A
Cox	F	F	F	F	PF	..
Ebrington	..	..	F	..	F	..
Sir B. Hall	F	..	F	F	F	F
Butler	..	F	F	F	F	F
Ayrton	F	F	F	PF	F	F
Sir De L. Evans	..	PF	..	F	F	..
Shelley	..	PF	F	F	F	..
Sir C. Napier	..	F	F	F	F	..
Jno. Locke	..	F	F	F	PF	..
Codrington	..	..	F	F	F	A
Townsend	..	..	..	F	F	..

The letter F, and the letters PF, indicate that the member either voted or paired for; and the letters A and PA indicate a vote or a pair against. The letters SO indicate that the member was accidentally shut out from the division. The absence of any letter denotes the member's absence.

MR. McLAREN ON THE DECREASE IN SCOTCH WHISKY DRINKING.

Mr. D. McLaren, in an able letter which appears in the *Times* of Thursday, demolishing some of the errors which that journal fell into when recently commenting on the consumption of spirits in Scotland, and which tended to exaggerate greatly the quantity of whisky really consumed in Scotland, says:—

No one can tell precisely the united amount of all these errors; but all who are acquainted with the past

and present state of the trade, agree that the errors must be very large; and all parties appear to agree in the opinion that the trade with England has greatly increased since the duties were equalised—of course, including the period of two years during which you alleged the increased consumption had taken place. Although the amount of all these errors cannot be ascertained with precision for those two years, there are materials existing from which a pretty close approximation to the truth may be obtained respecting the first of the two years. A return printed by order of the House of Commons on the 1st of March, 1858, shows that during the three years ending May 15, 1854, the yearly average quantity of whisky sent to England was 2,307,716 gallons, and that during the following year the quantity had increased to 2,709,721 gallons. During the first three years the average total quantity of whisky consumed in Scotland and England together was as nearly as possible the same as during the fourth year—namely, 9,151,788 gallons. These figures, then, will afford a test by which to try the quantity consumed during the first of your two years—namely, the year ending May 15, 1857; for the return shows that the total quantity of whisky consumed in England and Scotland together during that year was 8,916,079 gallons. Now as already stated, the trade to England is universally believed to have greatly increased since 1855; but I will assume, for the purpose of comparison, that it has not increased, but that it has remained stationary since that date at 2,709,721 gallons. Deducting this sum, then, from the united consumption for both countries, the portion really consumed by Scotland will be only 6,206,358 gallons in place of 7,126,057, as assumed by you from the *Scottish Press* arguments founded on the return. Making the same proportional deduction for the following year, a fair comparison of the consumption during the whole of the eight years will be as follows:—

Years ending	Four years under the old Law	Years ending	Four years under the new Law	Decrease.
1851	7,000,483	1855	6,452,008	608,335
1852	6,708,106	1856	5,336,538	1,431,568
1853	7,145,037	1857	6,206,358	938,679
1854	6,846,692	1858	5,917,618	929,074
	27,839,908		23,912,612	
Total decrease in last four years				3,907,656

If we add the decrease on foreign and colonial spirits during the same period—amounting to 185,418 gallons—the real decrease will be 4,093,076 gallons during the four years; and, for the reasons already stated, I believe the decrease to have been even greater than this.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1858.

INDIA.

The following message has been received at the East India House:—

"EAST INDIA HOUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 3.10 P.M."

"Supplement to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's message, dated August 26, 1858.

"OUDE.

"On the 26th of August Sir Hope Grant sent a force across the Goomtee at Sultanpore, and occupied three villages in his front.

"Benares Division.—Captain MacMullen, with his Sikhs, fell in with rebels at a village near Reatien Ghazee, Poken district, on the 23rd of August, drove them out, killing and wounding sixty.

"Allahabad Division.—Captain Dennehoy, with detachment of regulars and a party of military police, came up with Wunjab Sing, of Rewa, at Bearroh, on the 28th of August, and killed about 200 of his men.

"CENTRAL INDIA.

"The Gwalior rebels, after their defeat on the 14th of August, fled in a south-easterly direction, giving out that it was their intention to enter the Bombay Presidency *via* Mundicore. However, on finding this line of retreat was menaced by the force from Nemuch, under Colonel Franks, they turned north towards Bheelwara.

"On the 28th of August reached Jabra Patteen, which they surrendered after some days' fighting with Rana's troops. They obtained possession of the town, which they have plundered. The Rana fled, and is now in Colonel Lockhart's camp, at Sooneen. Sooneen is fifty-five miles off Oojein.

"A column under Colonel Hope left Indore on the 3rd inst. to support the one which had been previously despatched under the command of Colonel Lockhart, her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders.

"The rebels are in full possession of Patteen, repairing defences, and throwing up breastworks on the roads approaching.

"Adil Mohamed has moved from Jerouge, and taken possession of Poorassa; the movement threatens Bhalasa, and toward Guzerat.

"A small force from Ahmedabad attacked and dispersed a body of Munbrances and Bheels, at Mundelte, on the 22nd of August. The rest of the Bombay Presidency is quiet.

"Bombay Castle, Sept. 7, 1858.

(Signed) "D. L. ANDERSON,

"Secretary to Government."

"P.S. The following message, dated Kurrachee, Sept. 4, has just been received:—

"Major Hamilton writes from Moortas (?), that, at noon, on the 31st ult., the 69th and 62nd Native Infantry, and the Native Artillery, all disarmed, broke out and tried to seize the guns and arms of the Fusiliers. They were repulsed, great numbers slain, and the rest driven from the cantonment to jungles towards the river. Our loss was four men of the

Royal Artillery, and, we regret to say, Captain Mules, of the Fusiliers.

"Major Hamilton heard of the intended outbreak in time to warn the military authorities. He had, with the police battalion, already arrested ninety of the fugitives.

"D. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to the Government.

"Bombay Castle, Sept. 7."

"Received at Malta, Sept. 28, 8 morning.

"V. MONTANARO.

"To J. D. Dickinson, Esq."

The meetings of the British Association at Leeds are drawing to a close. On Monday evening Professor Owen delivered a highly interesting lecture on "The Fossil Quadrupeds of Australia." Lord Montagu presided, and there was a brilliant attendance, the large hall of the Town-hall being crowded. Last evening there was the second conversation of the meeting, held in the Town-hall, and it was most numerous and fashionably attended. One object of interest, as illustrating the failure of the Atlantic cable, was exhibited by Mr. Newall, C.E. It was a portion of a Mediterranean cable, submerged some time since by Mr. Brett, and had been brought to shore by Mr. Newall during his laying of the present cable. The rope was "kinked" in a most extraordinary manner, and in some parts elongated to a marvellous extent; and Mr. Newall's explanation was, that the Atlantic cable had, through its exposure in Keyham, become unfit in some parts for its purpose, and that it had also "kinked," and occasioned the present suspension of communication.

Last night's *Gazette* announces that the dignity of a G.C.B. has been conferred upon Lord Elgin, and that several of his colleagues have been made Companions of the Bath.

Mr. Hind, the astronomer, in a letter to the *Times* on the comet, says:—

The comet will arrive at its least distance from the earth about midnight on the 10th of October, when we shall be separated from it by rather over 51,000,000 miles. Its maximum brilliancy will be attained the day previous, when the intensity of light will be twice as strong as at the present time. It is, therefore, obvious that during the absence of moonlight in the evening hours for the next ten days or upwards the comet will form a splendid object in the western heavens.

It is not probable that the comet will be visible in this country after the end of the third week in October, unless a few daylight observations be subsequently procured.

The general telescopic appearance of the comet has not materially altered, but some of its features have come out more distinctly, as was to have been expected. In a somewhat hazy sky last evening the apparent length of the tail was about 12 deg., corresponding to a real length of 16,000,000 miles. As usual in great comets, the tail is very visibly curved in the opposite direction to that of the motion of the nucleus.

Yesterday afternoon, Warren Storme Hale, Esq., alderman, and Edward Conder, Esq., deputy for the ward of Dowgate, were sworn into office, as sheriffs of London, and sheriff of Middlesex (as there can legally be but one sheriff for a county), with all the usual formalities, and breakfasted at Tallow Chandlers' Hall, in company with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other invited guests, including the principal residents of their wards.

The steam-ship *Indian Empire*, one of the new line of Galway and American packets sailed from the former port yesterday evening for Halifax and New York, with a full cargo of merchandise, and 406 passengers, of whom 60 were first-class, 210 second, and the rest third-class.

The public health is now in that favourable condition which it usually exhibits in London after the summer heat. The deaths in London, which had been above 1,100 weekly in August, and above 1,000 in the first three weeks of September, declined last week (ending Saturday, September 25) to 995. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the week corresponding with last week was 1,252; but when the deaths from cholera in two epidemics within the series are withdrawn from the calculation, it will be found that the rate of mortality that prevailed in the period now specified would produce about 1,100 deaths in the present increased population; and it appears from the present return that the deaths of last week were less than that number by 150.—*Registrar's Weekly Return*.

Mr. Bentley has postponed the publication of his *New Quarterly Review* until February next.

SECRET BAPTISM AND FORCIBLE ABDUCTION OF A JEWISH CHILD.—A communication from Italy informs us that the paragraph copied from the *Jewish Chronicle* into the English press, announcing the energetic measures taking by the Jewish Board of Deputies, particularly the intention of sending a deputation to the Pope, has produced a deep impression on the Papal authorities. The disconsolate Mortara, has, what under such circumstances is most unusual, twice been permitted to see his child, and is not altogether left without hope of its restoration.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to-day, coastwise and by land carriage, only a limited supply of English wheat came to hand, but we had several of Monday's unsold samples on offer. The demand for all kinds was in a very sluggish state, but we have no further decline to notice in prices. Nearly 12,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in this week. Even the finest qualities rule a dull sale; indeed, so little business was transacted that the quotations were almost nominal. Floating cargoes, too, were a heavy sale. We were fairly supplied with inferior barley; but the show of prime samples was very limited. The former sold heavily; but the latter were firm in price. The malt trade was healthy, at full currencies. Oats—the supply of which was large—moved off slowly, at the late decline. Beans, peas, and flour were dull, but not cheaper.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1858.

SUMMARY.

THE autumn season commences under very favourable circumstances. With the long continued fine weather a most abundant harvest has been gathered in the best condition. A general revival of business and the accumulation of bullion has given a decided stimulus to the money market. During the present month Consols have risen two per cent., securities of all kinds are in active demand, and so great is the plethora of unemployed capital that a further reduction of the present low rate of interest charged by the Bank of England is probable. At present there are no signs of a revival of unwholesome speculation. The severe lesson of last autumn is not yet forgotten, and there is reasonable ground for anticipating that the surplus capital of the country will mainly be invested in schemes of colonial and local improvement which will further develop the resources of the Empire.

During the past week members of Parliament and other men of note of different shades of opinion have given to the world their views on the current topics of the day. Mr. Henley's supplementary remarks on political progress must for the present stand in place of the expected address from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has, from some unexplained cause, declined to appear in public. The hearty reception given to Sir John Trelawny at Tavistock, is a proof how entirely his successful conduct of the Church-rate Abolition Bill in the House of Commons meets with the approbation of his constituents. We should be glad if his warning to the House of Lords, and the bench of bishops in particular, were likely to receive attention in the right quarter. Judging from the meetings lately held, Parliament is likely to be engaged next session with two demands which it will be difficult enough to reconcile—an augmentation of national defences, and a reduction of taxation. Mr. Alcock asks for a reduction on the high duty on tea, now that China is about to be effectually opened to British commerce, and Mr. Salomons sets forth the urgency of a repeal of the paper duty. But if our military and naval estimates are to be increased in obedience to the demands of the "Tear'ems" of political life, the question will be, not whether any of our burdens can be mitigated, but, in what form additional taxation shall be imposed? It is remarkable that at recent meetings members of the two professions should have exhibited less alarm of French designs than the representatives of Liberal opinion.

The result of the formal inquiry instituted by the Bishop of Oxford into the Boyne-hill Confessional case has been the acquittal of Mr. West, the curate, charged with putting improper questions to a certain sick woman, named Nancy Arnold, with a view of leading her to make confession to him. The decision of the Commissioners is calculated to do harm to the Established Church, which is unable to prevent the practice of auricular confession, without placing Mr. West or his bishop in a more favourable position. "It may be," says the *Daily News*, "that there is no law of the Church to restrain a clergyman from carrying little books like Mr. West into houses, and

putting gross questions to the female inmates. So much the worse for the Church; because the people of England have notions on this subject as clear as they are decided. They know whence these tendencies come and whither they lead. They know that they are anti-Protestant, because they attack the mind in its moral liberty and self-respect. This Boyne-hill inquiry, so far from putting an end to the concern of the public for the suppression of practices inimical to religion and society, will immensely increase it. The people, now fairly warned of their danger, will surely find a remedy." The only public remedy for such abuse is to place Episcopalian clergymen on the same footing as the Catholic priest. Such cases derive their chief importance from the fact that Mr. West and his ecclesiastical superior are the servants of the State.

From a statement given in the *Doncaster Gazette* there appears little doubt that Lord Derby's Government contemplate the proposal of a measure next session for the settlement of the Church-rate question. Like the late Ministry, they are collecting information on the subject. We cannot suppose that any bill proposed by the Government will be other than a compromise unacceptable to the opponents of Church-rates. Their wisest course is undoubtedly to disregard all ministerial rumours and promises, and press forward simultaneously the measure for total repeal which has already obtained the sanction of the House of Commons, and Mr. Duncombe's "Bill to transfer the freehold of the parish churches and church-yards from the parsons to the representatives of the parish."

The question of education continues to occupy a large share of public attention, especially in connexion with the working of the competitive examination system. The Royal Commission, appointed last session for inquiry into the present means of Education, is, we believe, actively engaged in the work entrusted to it, and has appointed a number of assistant commissioners to collect evidence for their guidance. As the gentlemen selected for this purpose were chosen without reference to their opinions on the vexed question of State Education, we confidently expect that their labours will issue in a report based upon actual facts rather than any foregone conclusions.

Meanwhile we would invite special attention to a letter which appears elsewhere, announcing that the Congregational Board of Education have recently obtained the services of the Rev. W. Fox, of Maryborough, as inspector of its schools, with a view to promote their greater efficiency. There is reason to believe that this gentleman, trained at Homerton, is eminently qualified for the sphere to which he has been appointed. His position will be one of no little responsibility. His services are to be strictly of a friendly character, involving no authority in local matters, and will be available for all schools which are independent of Government aid. Not the least important of his duties will be to meet the parents of children and supporters of schools with the view of enforcing parental obligations and urging the adoption of plans calculated to render the schools more efficient and less expensive. We have no doubt that the excellent arrangement of the Congregational Board will meet with cordial co-operation from the friends of Voluntary Education throughout the country.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

AFTER rather severe badgering, the Foreign-office has forwarded to the press a summary of the treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, negotiated by Lord Elgin, and signed at Tien-sin on the 26th of June. Waiving, for the present, all question of the means resorted to for extracting, from the Court at Peking, the concessions it contains, we propose to look simply at the document itself. Men's views of it will differ according as they regard China as possessing the same international rights as other organic communities, or as being disintegrated by the fact that its civilisation is of the Asiatic, not the European type. The matters on which we have threatened China into formal agreement with ourselves, may or may not prove advantageous to commerce, beneficial to the Chinese themselves, and stimulative to the progress of humanity; and it may be thought that where such large interests are concerned we are justified in aiming at doing a great right by doing a little wrong. Be this as it may, it is certain that we have demanded from China, and have succeeded in wringing from her, concessions which Europe would have denounced as an outrage if we had extorted them from Naples. The principles of international law which are sanctioned for Europe, may be very inapplicable to the nations of the East; chiefly, however, we believe, because Asiatic nations are a sad impediment in the way

of what are generally considered to be European interests.

The first, and, as many appear inclined to regard it, the most material provision of the treaty, distributed over articles from II. to VI. inclusive, secures direct diplomatic relations between the Courts of St. James's, and Peking, by the residence at the seat of each of an ambassador representative of the other. It is thought that this arrangement will go far to obviate misapprehensions on both sides, and will present facilities for composing incipient strifes, such as may prevent them from maturing into international hostilities. We hope it may prove so, but looking at the historic traditions of high diplomacy, we must confess that we are far from sanguine. We think it much more probable that at Peking, as at Constantinople, there will be constant intrigues and struggles between the ambassadors of different European powers, for what is called a "paramount influence," and that, at no distant date, we shall find ourselves pledged to support some particular phase of Chinese policy,—perhaps, to uphold the Manchou dynasty against insurrectionists. Nor are we at all satisfied that our own countrymen, trading to China, will not commence a series of encroachments, and assume every variety of arrogant airs, under the impression that British interests and pretensions will, henceforth, be effectually backed at the very seat of empire by a decisive and energetic diplomacy. Whether an ambassadorial residence at Peking will originate or heal more dissensions, will make or mend more quarrels, is a problem which time alone can solve.

The next important provision guarantees toleration to the Christian religion, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, and protection to all persons professing it. Good, unquestionably, in itself considered. To the extension of religious liberty we cannot be indifferent—for, in every part of the world, we regard it as the birthright of man. How far it can be promoted by mere treaty stipulations is somewhat doubtful—unless where violations of it originate rather in the jealousies of the Government than the temper of the people. Had China been a European power, however contemptible, or, at any rate, a professedly Christian Power, we should hardly have attempted to force upon her this clause. It does very well to ram down the throats of Mohammedans and Buddhists, but we dare not try it nearer home with Papists, or even with Protestants. Spain or Sweden may be as intolerant as they please—for what right have we to interfere with their domestic concerns, whether political or ecclesiastical? But Spain and Sweden belong to the comity of Western nations. China does not—China is but partially civilised—it follows, therefore, as a matter of course, that China is a fit subject to be coerced into religious liberalism. Our missionaries will very naturally rejoice in this result—we only hope that it will not so dazzle their judgment, as to allow them to give the sanction of religion to the most purely trader's war which was ever waged. Mammon, not Christ, must be held to have been the primary object of our late collision with the Chinese—liberty to profit rather than to prophesy was its paramount aim. Let us not add hypocrisy to greed. The world fully understands us—we were best, therefore, be silent on this head.

Then follows an article which opens China, a country considered to comprise a third of the population of the globe, to the free ingress and exploration of British subjects whether for pleasure or trade. Good, again—good, perhaps, in the long run, for the Chinese as well as for ourselves—but nevertheless a good which it might be found inconvenient to force on nations at the cannon's mouth, as a right which we are entitled to demand. What if China should reciprocate? What if she were to pour on our Australian colonies, or British Columbia, a tithe of her redundant population? Would an import tax of ten pounds a-head be in the spirit of that right which we have enforced upon her subjects? May she not retaliate with an equivalent tax of a hundred pounds a-head? And if not, why not? What ground of right can we plead which is not equally open to her? Why should not her industrious millions swarm our colonies? We have set her the example in knocking down prohibitions. Suppose she were strong enough to follow it! Aye, but she is not. We can do what she cannot attempt—relatively to her, we are strong, and she is weak—therefore, we are justified in demanding from her what it would be excessively inconvenient to concede to her. Our magnanimity is conspicuous—and yet we are astonished that the world does not give us credit for it.

The remaining provisions of the treaty, less remarkable, perhaps, than the preceding, but not less desirable in themselves, nor less unsuitable to be extorted by force, may be disposed of without minute criticism. The arrangements for dispensing justice, for punishing pirates and robbers, for succouring the shipwrecked, for

recovering debts, and for collecting import and transit dues, seem to be distinguished by great foresight, discriminative care, and commendable moderation—and reflect credit on the diplomatic abilities of Lord Eglin. But here, as well as elsewhere, particularly as it regards rates of import and inland customs, the question returns again, and again, what right have we, save the law of the stronger, to dictate terms on such internal matters as commercial tariffs and octroi duties? What reply should we be likely to give to any equivalent demand made by a foreign Government on ourselves? What sort of comment should we have made, if Russia, for instance, had thus dealt with Turkey or Greece? Is it because China has a semi-barbarian court that we thus set aside her independent rights, in matters relating to her own fiscal policy? If our action proceeds on this assumption, is it not rather one-sided to exact, that in all written intercourse for the future, China shall not style us "barbarian?" Whether it is worse—to style another people barbarian, or to set aside their national rights on the assumption that they are such? To forbid the one, and do the other, strikes us as somewhat anomalous.

Well, we have made the Pekin Emperor do a great many things which, because they will be very advantageous to us, we took it for granted he ought to do. And, inasmuch as we have been at some expense in coercing him into so good a bargain for British interests, we have a supplemental clause, charging him with 1,200,000*l.* sterling for our trouble. Sharpish practice this—at least, it would be, if pursued towards a European country! Everything, however, is fair towards Asiatics—for political morality differs accordingly as it points to the East or to the West. In the East we snatch, pistol in hand, every advantage we desire, and then demurely give God thanks for his blessing on our efforts. But we are not wholly selfish—we seldom claim for our own trade anything which will make it more profitable, without claiming something also for His religion and worship. Which of these constitute our main motive, it will conduce to our reputation that the world should not inquire into too searchingly. With us, gain and godliness go hand in hand.

ODDS AND ENDS ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

We gave insertion, last week, to a letter addressed to us by Mr. James Cowen, jun., the Treasurer of the Northern Reform Union, containing some animadversion on an alleged change of view distinguishing the *Nonconformist* of the present day, from the same journal of 1841 and 1848, on the question of Manhood Suffrage. This week, we print a letter written by way of reply, by another correspondent—and here, we hope, the discussion, so far as we are concerned, will be allowed to drop. We can only say that in all cases we tender our advice to our readers according to the best of our judgment. Between principles, and the time and mode of applying them, we have always drawn a clear distinction. The principles we argued for in 1841 are those which we now profess, and shall continue to profess, until we have seen, which we have not done yet, a logical refutation of them. But it is one thing to answer to your conscience what is right, and another thing to judge by your reason what is best to be done for the realisation of it. That may be very good advice at one period, which is wholly inapplicable to another. Circumstances vary—modes of action must vary with them. We may have been wrong in the counsel we gave the working classes in 1841, or we may be wrong now—but it is not impossible for us to have been right or wrong in both instances. In both, our motive was the same—to enfranchise our fellow-countrymen without distinction of class as speedily as possible—in both, we recommended such steps as appeared to us best adapted to the circumstances, as far as we were cognisant of them—in neither, have we professed to be infallible. If Mr. Cowen thinks that by means of the Northern Reform Union and kindred associations, he can embody Manhood Suffrage in the Bill of 1859, he takes a more hopeful view of public, and, particularly, of electoral opinion, than we are able to do. And, inasmuch as we deem it utterly impracticable to force a recognition of that political doctrine from the Legislature next year, when Reform is to constitute the question of the Session, we feel compelled to lay aside the position which would please us most, and acquiesce in that which is the nearest to it we have the slightest prospect of carrying. We are not conscious that, in doing so, we lay ourselves open to any just charge of inconsistency—and even if we did, we would rather front that peril, than frustrate our own design and hope—namely, the passing of a sound and substantial measure of Parliamentary Reform.

We gave our readers, last week, a summary of the heads of a Bill, which first appeared in the

columns of the *Observer*, for the better distribution of seats in the Commons' House of Parliament. We held the document, which we transferred to our own paper, to be an attempt to deal only with that branch of the Reform question; and we did so, partly because the Bill itself did not touch any other subject, and therefore could hardly be supposed to shadow forth a settlement of the entire question, and partly because the editorial article in the *Observer* assumed that both in boroughs and counties there would be a large increase of voters. On this understanding, we wrote as we thought, rather favourably of it than otherwise. Some of our contemporaries, however, and amongst them the *Star*, assume that it contains the whole of what our Whig officials intend for us. If so, we are convinced that the bait will not be swallowed. But, really, we give more credit even to Whig officials than to suspect them of attempting any such hopeless dodge. A Reform Bill without any extension of the suffrage would be too ridiculous for any statesman to propose. If, therefore, this skeleton Bill be, as the *Star* assumes, a Palmerstonian plagiarism on Lord John Russell, we can only conclude that the subordinates who cram his lordship have persuaded him that the subject would be most conveniently embodied in two measures—and that we shall yet see the consort of the Bill which has been made public. But we reiterate our doubts that the measure owes its existence to any such official parentage. It is easy to cavil at it as leaving many inequalities—so will any project which falls short of equal electoral districts. But, on the whole, we take it to be an immense stride in the right direction—and, without pretending that it satisfies our wishes, we must confess we should be but too delighted to think that it would obtain the sanction of Parliament.

The grand desiderata of the Reform party, at the present time, are, 1. A well organised plan of action, in which every section can concur. 2. A recognised Parliamentary leader who will put faith in his supporters, and be strengthened by theirs in him; and, 3. A Bill embodying the whole of their demands in a shape suitable for being laid before Parliament and the country. We have no desire to undervalue popular agitation. Where it is spontaneous it cannot but effect good. But we attach much more importance to quiet and business-like preparation for the Parliamentary campaign. The battle is to be won, if won at all, by cool heads, by sagacious plans, by a wise distribution and appliance of forces, and by that forethought of generalship which provides against all imaginable exigencies. These are not times in which great victories are to be obtained by dash and *coup de main*. The temper of the people is very different from what it was when the first Reform Bill was proposed. It will be a mistake to calculate on anything like an equal amount of enthusiasm and unanimity. This is no sufficient reason why we should be unable to win a large instalment, at least of what we want. But it is a reason for choosing our weapons, and directing our movements, with a view to their suitability to the work we have in hand. We refrain from extending these observations, but we cannot conclude without expressing our sanguine hope that before the session comes round Reformers will know pretty accurately both what they will attempt to do, and how they will set about it.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

"IN reviewing the nature and results of our proceedings during the last twenty-seven years, and the aims and objects of our association, it seems as if we are realising the grand Philosophical Dream or Prefigurative Vision of Francis Bacon, which he has recounted in his 'New Atlantis.'" This remark of Professor Owen in his inaugural address delivered last week at Leeds, was justified alike by the masterly review taken by himself of the progress of scientific discovery, and by the character of many of the papers read before the association. The bearing of abstract scientific truth upon the physical, material, and moral welfare of the human race is now universally recognised. Never did the leading journal make a greater blunder than when years ago it held up to ridicule the gatherings of perambulating philosophers. There was once, no doubt, some apparent ground for the mirth of the *Times*, arising from the fanciful speculations indulged in at these annual meetings. But much that then appeared the merest hypothesis is now clothed with a body palpable to the senses. The actual results of the laborious investigations of philosophers in the closet meet us in every turn of practical life. The statesman, the money-dealer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the agriculturist, and even the working man bows down with reverence before the scientific spirit that has so greatly changed for the better the condition of human existence in civilised life. Science has proved to be the great source of wealth in these modern times. No wonder

that now the great organ of the monied and commercial interests should pat its votaries on the back. It is also the useful ally of the statesman and philanthropist. "The steam-engine in its manifold applications, the crime-decreasing gas-lamp, the lightning conductor, the electric telegraph, the law of storms, and rules for the mariner's guidance in them, the power of rendering surgical operations painless, the measures for preserving public health, and for preventing or mitigating epidemics—such (said Professor Owen) are among the more important practical results of pure scientific research with which mankind have been blessed and States enriched. They are evidence unmistakeable of the close affinity between the aims and tendencies of Science and those of the true State policy."

The British Association has this year been peculiarly privileged in the presidency of one of those gifted men who unite the faculty of discovering scientific truth with the power of communicating the results by popular exposition. Professor Owen's opening address would alone render memorable this year's meeting of the Association. His exposition of the recent progress and present state of science reads like a chapter of romance—the interest of which is increased by being expounded by a philosopher remarkable for the practical turn of his investigations, his strong common sense, and his reverence for revealed truth. Our knowledge of the age of the earth and its inhabitants in past times was altogether concealed from a Bacon and a Newton; yet "present evidence strains the mind to grasp such sum of past time with an effort like that by which it tries to realise the space dividing that orbit from the fixed stars and remoter nebulae." The Professor cites the evidence of various witnesses as to the much higher antiquity of the human race, than has been assigned to it in historical and genealogical records, and inclines to accept the conclusion of Mr. Horner, who found a piece of pottery at a depth of thirty-nine feet from the surface of the ground in the sedimentary deposits of the Nile at Memphis, and who infers it to be a record of the existence of man 13,371 years before A.D. 1854! Such speculations as these, however, formed but a small part of the inaugural address. While so many scientific men are lost in the mazes of scepticism it is gratifying to observe the firm faith of Professor Owen in a creative First Cause. The greatest Palaeontologist of the age thus summarily disposes of the "development theory" which has of late years fascinated so many of our scientific inquirers:—

The earliest testimony of the living thing, whether shell, crust, or coral in the oldest fossiliferous rock, is at the same time proof that it died. It has further been given us to know, that not only the individual but the species perishes; that as death is balanced by generation, so distinction has been concomitant with creative power, which has continued to provide a succession of species; and furthermore, that as regards the varying forms of life which this planet has witnessed, there has been "an advance and progress in the main." Geology demonstrates that the creative force has not deserted this earth during any of her epochs of time; and that in respect to no one class of animals has the manifestation of that force been limited to one epoch. Not a species of fish that now lives, but has come into being during a comparatively recent period; the existing species were preceded by other species, and these again by others still more different from the present. . . . Species after species of land animals, order after order of air-breathing reptiles, have succeeded each other; creation ever compensating for extinction.

Special interest attaches to the opinions of so reverent an inquirer after truth as to the prospects of scientific discovery. Vast as is the range of knowledge which a quarter of a century's investigations have revealed to us, it may be as the Professor says, "but a very small part of the patrimony of truth destined for the possession of future generations." Professor Whewell, the ablest historian of Natural Science, has remarked that "future discoveries may make gravitation a case of some wider law, and may disclose something of the mode in which it operates." Magnetism and electricity are known to be but different effects of one common cause. "This," the Professor prophetically observes, "has proved the first step to still grander abstractions,—to that which conceives the reduction of all the species of imponderable fluids of the chemistry of our student days, together with gravitation, chemicity, and neuricity, to interchangeable modes of action of one and the same all-pervading life-essence." Recent researches have broken down the old barrier dividing organic from inorganic bodies, so that it is impossible to foresee the extent to which Chemistry may not ultimately, in the production of things needful, supersede the present vital agencies of nature, "by laying under contribution the accumulated forces of past ages, which would thus enable us to obtain in a small manufactory, and in a few days, effects which can be realised from present natural agencies only when they are exerted upon vast areas of land, and through considerable periods of time." Let us not then prematurely deride the antici-

pations of Dr. Harley who hopes to discover the active principle of the pancreatic fluid by means of which the dipeptic may "gain the power for digesting anything they please!" We doubt, however, whether this discovery would, as he says, "be the greatest boon ever conferred on suffering humanity," seeing how little value mankind practically set upon robust health, until they feel its loss.

Although no important discoveries have been announced at this year's meeting of the British Association, the cause of science has been materially advanced by the mass of information thus concentrated into a focus, and distributed by the press over the civilised world, as well as by the interesting discussions that have followed the reading of important papers. One-half of the essays read at the sectional meetings may be worthless, but the honour of publicity is a spur to the man of genius as well as the dullard; and society, as well as the British philosophers, will put up with the one for the sake of the other. The competitive examination system will be none the worse for being looked at from various points of view—theorists may draw a useful lesson from Professor Owen's warning against building up rash hypotheses—railway shareholders may seriously ponder Mr. Brown's advice for developing traffic and improving dividends—intending emigrants may study with profit Dr. Shaw's "Notes on the Geography of North America."—Dr. Cumming may put what faith he pleases in the belief of Mr. Wilson, that though the earth is gradually drying up, and a vast amount of the atmosphere, and of the ocean likewise, has become solidified, our world is likely to be habitable as long again as it has been—and the possessors of fixed income, may derive some consolation from the assurance of Mr. Newmarch, that though in seven years the supply of the precious metals has increased to the extent of forty or fifty per cent., the prices of commodities are rather lower!

No one can read the report of the proceedings of the British Association for 1858 without feeling the importance of such an instrumentality for collecting scientific truth, and dispersing it abroad, and with a deeper conviction of the increasing power exercised by the knowledge thus annually manufactured into wisdom in promoting the physical and moral well-being of mankind.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Sir John Trelawny has been addressing his constituents at Tavistock, and received from them a cordial welcome. In the course of his speech he thus alluded to the India Bill passed by the Government:—

Whether it was, on the whole, worthy of your approval I know not; but we laboured night after night to make the measure as good as circumstances admitted, and improve it in all its bearings, especially as regarded the competitive system in the appointment of officers and the question of secrecy. The measure was passed, and I hope to see it productive of good to both countries. It is a good thing that we have at the head of that Government a man so liberal and talented as Lord Stanley; and, in proof of his ability and honesty of purpose, I may mention that the first thing he did was to seek the coadjutorship of Mr. John Stuart Mill, one of the greatest writers and thinkers in Europe; and, further to prove his freedom from party spirit, he selected directors from both sides of the House,—indeed, such a council as he formed for India has rarely had its equal.

It was a serious question whether the House of Lords should continue to persist in the course they had, for they would bring down a very serious question.

I think it will be a question whether three persons shall be allowed to make a House of Lords, while in the Commons forty persons are required to constitute a House; for I don't think men ought to be allowed to vote from a more cursory view of the subject, without having mastered the evidence. It is in the power of members who may be absent in different countries to place their proxies in the hands of any given member who happens to have prejudged the question, and for the future the House of Lords must take care that if it runs counter to public questions year after year dangerous questions may arise, some of which may be considered to be fatal to the British constitution. There is a body in the House of whom it was said that they accepted the Jew Bill but refused the Church-rates Bill, so as to compound the matter, and I am afraid we may have great cause to divide ourselves from the bishops, for the Bill was smothered by a great avalanche of long-sleeved bishops. I went into the House of Lords one day, and I saw a row of crinolines (laughter) reaching a long way, and these were the bishops, all stolid and grave, but exceedingly ignorant of the elements of church-rate law; it was melancholy to hear them so ignorant of the simplest proportions of the Bill. They were all-potential, however, and threw out the Bill. I speak with respect, but I cannot think they were wise in their course, and I would rather they had assisted me, as they might have done with effect, and in a manner beneficial to the Church of England. As it now stands many persons pay treble rates. This is complained of by many persons in the Church of England, not only on pecuniary grounds, but on the ground that, if the priest happens to be a minister holding Tractarian views, persons are obliged to go to other churches not in the parish, so that the same person has to pay towards the support of two opposite sets of tenets, with one of which he does not agree. It is a crying evil, and disagreeable to all. Could not the bishops have assisted

me by assisting the Bill so far as this grievance goes? But they wanted to libel its character, and instead of assisting to repair the fabric of the church, they left it to the lay members of Parliament. They have enough to do now in driving Romanism from among their flocks. If they go into the country they find opposition between different members of the church, and different clergymen guilty of scandalous words, deeds, and scenes; they find sinecures existing, and letters in the *Times* and other papers complaining of the insufficient pay of curates in our church, but we never find similar complaints from Dissenting ministers. The bishops should grapple with these evils, and check such grievances as appeared in the *Saturday Review* last Saturday, showing enormous incomes enjoyed by particular individuals, some reaching so high as 5,000*l.* a year. A book has been published showing the revenues of the different clergymen, and you would be staggered to see the enormous disproportion between the pay of the working clergyman and persons who do very little work, employing others to do their work for them. There, I say, is a legitimate field for the activity of the episcopal bench.

After commenting on other matters of minor importance he reviewed the position of parties in the House, and gave it as his opinion that the present Government could not stand, because it comprised such opposite shades of opinion, and any future Government must, he said, include in its ranks Lord John Russell, on whom, as a statesman, he passed a high encomium. He concluded by stating that no Government would stand any length of time which would not guarantee to introduce a comprehensive Reform Bill. A vote of confidence was then passed in Sir John Trelawny.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was to have been the great gun at the annual show of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association held at Aylesbury on Thursday. A crowd of reporters attended to record the anticipated manifesto. The show, however, was destined to pass over without the showman. Mr. Disraeli wrote to tell the secretary that "a previous event"—whatever that may mean—prevented him from attending. He enclosed a cheque for 10*l.* The mind of the Cabinet is not made up, and the oracle is dumb. Mr. Disraeli will "certainly" be present at the meeting of another association at Aylesbury in about a fortnight.

At the Watlington Farmers' Association on Wednesday, Mr. Henley volunteered a defence of his remarks on progress.

I thought it a very modest proposition to say that the Government meant to try to do something in the way of amendment and reform; but some parties have taken an exception even to the proposition that we should try to do something. Whether we shall succeed or not we cannot say till the time come. Be that as it may, I have been set on my head and my heels, and turned upside down, and downside up, and inside out, one way and another; but the end of it all was only to discover a fact, which I suppose everybody who knows me at all knew before. They say, "Hang it, he is only a Tory!" (Laughter.) I don't suppose anybody in the country who knows anything about me supposed I was anything else. But that is all, after all the twisting and turning, that people have arrived at. I don't complain, because I never expected to be considered anything else.

But he was surprised to find that, because he did not like the mode in which the old rotten borough system was amended, that he should be rewarded as one satisfied with that system. Not he. He denied that, because he had been all his life a Tory, he was satisfied with the state of things existing before 1832.

At a meeting of his constituents at Great Yarmouth, Mr. Mellor said:—

With regard to the suffrage, he was anxious for its extension; but he thought it would be a questionable measure, unless it was accompanied by the Ballot. He was prepared to support the extension of the suffrage on broad and general grounds, but believed it would be a doubtful benefit if the protection of the Ballot was withheld. He believed the settlement of the Church-rate question was essential to the interests of religion and of the Church. One of the causes of Lord Palmerston's overthrow was the flippant tone with which he had received a deputation on this subject. Referring to Cherbourg, Mr. Mellor said he did not go there on a recent occasion, and he thought it undignified for members of the House of Commons to accept the loan of a steamer from a private company. He could not repay the Emperor's courtesies by criticising Norman ladies and deriding French sailors. If war should at any time unhappily occur, Englishmen would have something more to do than to sing "Rule Britannia." We must take care of our fleets, be neither boastful nor fearful, but go on the even tenour of our way, trusting in God, and "keeping our powder dry."

At an agricultural meeting, held at Roxwell, Mr. Bramston, M.P., in proposing "Prosperity to the Roding Labourers' Friend and Agricultural Association," said that it was now twenty years since that toast was first proposed by the president of the association at the anniversary dinner—

He had observed that a gentleman who was well known to farmers by his advocacy of high farming—Mr. Alderman Mechi—had lately been starring it in the provinces, and had told the agriculturists whom he addressed that it was absolutely necessary that they should plough their soil two or three feet deep, and he looked forward to that wonderful and happy time when no land should be let under 3*l.* an acre. If all the land were cultivated in the same manner as that of the labourers who had taken prizes at that meeting they might see the rent rising to the rate of market-garden grounds, and Mr. Mechi's words would be regarded as prophetic, though he rather thought they were at present poetical. (Laughter.) For he did not see how the land could be made to carry white crops that would enable the farmers to pay such a rent. (Hear, hear.) If Mr. Mechi were present that day he would see that, without any very extraordinary efforts, those effects had been produced which he, by an enormous outlay, produced upon his own farm, and which he said others ought to produce. They were living in a county which it had been very

much the fashion to undervalue and despise. He believed that societies like these had done a great deal to bring the agricultural classes before the world. They had called general attention to the question of farming, and, although there might be some ground of complaint, still no one could deny that a vast deal had been done of late years to improve the method of farming. When he looked at the means which had been taken to lessen the expenditure, not only of production but in harvesting and bringing the crops to market, every one must be satisfied that great progress had been made by the farmers of this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Shephard, the vice-president of the association, in responding to the toast, observed that their worthy chairman had taken a right view in regard to the benefits conferred by these societies. Twenty years ago that district was, to say the best, but semi-cultivated, now it was in a high state of cultivation, and nowhere was better ploughing to be seen than in the once much calumniated Roothings.

He believed that they had indeed entered upon a new era of civilisation, and that the spirit of improvement was not confined to the agricultural labourers, but that it was permeating throughout the vast mass of our working population. The national statistics showed that no less than 2,000,000 of the adult male population of the country were members of friendly societies, a fact which spoke volumes, for when so large a number as that had a stake in the prosperity and solidity of the empire it went very far to insure its safety, at least from all internal dangers. (Cheers.)

The annual ploughing match in connexion with the East Surrey Agricultural Association took place on Thursday at Croydon, when upwards of forty ploughs competed for the various prizes. In the afternoon a dinner was held at the King's Arms Hotel. Mr. T. Byron, president of the association, occupied the chair, and Mr. Alcock, M.P., and a number of gentry and agriculturists of the district were also present. The usual toasts having been given, Mr. Mortimer proposed the health of the members for the eastern division of the county. Mr. Alcock, M.P., responded. In the name of his hon. colleague and of himself, he sincerely thanked them for the compliment which they had paid to their representatives. He deeply regretted that his hon. colleague, Mr. Locke King, had been prevented from attending the meeting. For about two months Mr. Locke King had been dangerously ill from a fever caught in London while attending his Parliamentary duties, in consequence of the bad state of the River Thames. He was happy to state, however, that at that moment his hon. friend was gradually recovering. Since the last meeting of the association peace had been concluded with China—

He trusted, and he thought it not unlikely, with a man of the original ideas of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, that advantage would be taken of the altered state of our relations with China to reduce the duty on tea so as to extend our commerce, and to render an article which had now almost become one of the necessities of life more accessible to the humbler classes of society. (Hear, hear.) At the present moment tea was more heavily taxed than almost any other article of general consumption. The duty was no less than 1*s.* 9*d.* a pound, though the price of tea itself in bond was only 1*s.* 4*d.* a pound. Consequently a duty of about 140 per cent. was levied, and the result was that the consumption of tea was much more limited than its importance as an article of general consumption required.

Adverting to the Church-rate question he said:—

Twenty-four years ago great dissatisfaction was expressed at the Church-rates in Ireland, and in a much less number of months than the Church-rate abolitionists in this country had been fighting years they were got rid of to the satisfaction of both Churchmen and Dissenters. (Hear, hear.) This question of Church-rates was, in his opinion, one of the questions which ought to be settled in some way or other in the course of the ensuing session. His own impression was that it should be an adjusted question. He had no wish to see the Church injured, nor did he believe that it would sustain injury if it was prepared to deal with the question in a spirit of conciliation and concession. The time had arrived, however, when the whole matter ought to be settled and finally set at rest, and he believed that before long it would be settled. (Hear, hear.)

The annual meeting of the South Staffordshire Agricultural Society took place at Lichfield last week. At the dinner the chair was occupied by the Right Hon. Lord Atherton, president of the association. Lord Sandon, in giving the "Army and Navy," said:—

As a member of the House of Commons, and having the care of the monetary matters of the country, he could not help saying he was afraid that now public feeling had been excited there would be too great a display of feeling exhibited with regard to those defences. He was afraid they would be led into more expenditure than perhaps they would be justified in incurring, because now that the subject had become popular, expenditure would not be so much regarded. What he himself felt was the best to be done was to keep a great and overwhelming Channel fleet—such a fleet as would render it almost unnecessary to maintain a monstrous army. Do not let the public money be squandered in fortifying every little place on the coast—(hear, hear)—do not let the money be so spent; but do not let the Channel fleet be reduced on any pretence whatever. (Cheers.)

Earl Talbot and Shrewsbury, who was received with much cheering, said he rose to return thanks for the profession of which he was an unworthy member, but to which he was proud to belong:—

He believed they were afraid of what they had seen at Cherbourg, with its frowning artillery and immense fortifications, and that they would now be for spending millions after millions, night after night, and hour after hour, to improve the national defences. Now he would tell them there was no necessity for it; he had told members of the House of Commons so. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to see one step being taken. There was a small Channel fleet now—let it be increased; there could be no doubt about manning a fleet, for, if danger threatened England, the British seamen who were now

serving other nations would beyond all doubt flock back to the old standard. (Loud cheers.)

The Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, in responding to the toast, "The House of Commons," said:—

There were some great crops to be gathered, and he had agricultural proofs to illustrate them. One in particular was certain to appear next session. That crop was Reform, and it was a very important crop. It was known to have been introduced into this country about 30 years ago, and since then had impregnated the whole soil. ("Hear," and laughter.) There were some cultivators who thought they alone had a tenant right to the crop. That was a mistake, and was opposed to the practice of the science. It was strictly an agricultural subject, as they would all see when they returned to their posts; they would find there was no subject of more importance in the country.

On Thursday last the Mayor of Gateshead (Newcastle-on-Tyne), gave a grand public banquet. Mr. Hutt, the member for the borough, was present. The hon. gentleman, on rising, was received with loud and general cheers. In the course of his speech he thus referred to political affairs:—

We have fallen upon rather dull and uninteresting times abroad. Every country of Europe is at peace. The Indian insurrection, which some of our un-friends on the Continent had hailed as the beginning of the end of the British Empire—(hear, hear)—has been effectually put down by the courage of our soldiers, and the energy and skill of our civil and military commanders. We have a treaty of peace and alliance with the Emperor of China; and that almost mythical personage of former times, the Brother of the Sun and Moon, is apparently about to be admitted a member of half of the orders of knighthood in Europe, and probably ere long to be dubbed by the University of Oxford, a Doctor of Civil Laws. (Laughter.) At home, it is true, we have a new Administration. The Tory party is in power; but they are treading so evenly the pathway of their predecessors that they suggest few subjects for criticism or remark. To be sure, they have a little modified their notions; they are now the friends of free trade, of religious equality, and of progress; they are now the pledged projectors of organic reform. (Hear, hear.) Well, I hope these successors of Lord Eldon will not include in their Reform Bill all the points of Feargus O'Connor's charter, because I have considerable objection to some of them. (Laughter.) But, as far as they have yet gone, I do not find in the conduct of the present Ministers much occasion for criticism or complaint.

Mr. Hutt is for keeping up our armaments—

At the same time I do not admire panic fears; and I do not believe in the ambitious projects so freely attributed to our ally the Emperor of the French. I am convinced, on the contrary, that when he told the people of Bordeaux, "*L'Empire c'est la Paix*," he announced the settled policy of his firm and sagacious mind; and I don't think he is the man to be driven from that policy of peace because certain parties in France hostile to his power—Socialists, Orleansists, and Legitimists—are always labouring to involve him in war, and especially in war with England. What would the Emperor of the French gain by war? If his forces suffered a reverse it would be the ruin of his fortunes. If they were victorious, do you suppose it would be for his interest to divide with their successful commander, the homage and the confidence of the French people? (Cheers.) From every calculation, therefore, of self-interest, as well as from every consideration of an enlightened and generous policy, I believe that the Emperor of the French will hold firmly to the British alliance. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, we must all desire it. (Cheers.) The alliance of France and England is the best security for universal peace as well as for the progress and civilisation of mankind.

REPRESENTATION OF GREENWICH.

Mr. William Angerstein, of Woodlands, Blackheath, has published an address to the electors of Greenwich, declaring himself to be a candidate for their suffrages. There was a meeting of electors to receive him on Thursday night. He declared himself in favour of an extended, but not universal, suffrage. He did not think the ballot would do any harm, but it was un-English, and he would not pledge himself in favour of it, or of an unconditional abolition of Church-rates. He was ready to support Mr. Locke King's bill for conferring the franchise on 100 householders in counties; he would not support a system of equal electoral districts. In reply to a question, Mr. Angerstein said he was in favour of an extension of the suffrage to every occupier of premises rated wholly or in part to the relief of the poor. Mr. Taffield, Congregational minister, moved, and Mr. Davey seconded, a resolution, "That Mr. Angerstein's views were not explicit or liberal enough to entitle him to the confidence of the electors." An amendment in his favour was put and carried by a considerable majority.

On the same evening a meeting of the friends of Mr. Ernest Jones was held at Charlton. A letter was read from Mr. Jones, stating his intentions to try to the last whether sham Liberalism and a long purse, or Democracy and independence, should gain the day in their borough. Mr. Swan, the secretary of the Political Reform League, addressed the meeting at great length, and showed that our present electoral system was unsuited to our times. He contended that Mr. Jones was the only candidate at present in the field who would fairly represent the earnest political feeling in the borough. Mr. Jones was the acknowledged leader of thousands of working men, and on this account he had a right to a seat in Parliament. Several questions were put to the speaker, and replies given which elicited approbation. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and it was determined to hold another meeting on the return of Mr. Jones from his political tour in the north of England.

On Monday Mr. Alderman Salomons addressed a crowded meeting of electors, and was very cordially received. In the course of his speech he said:—

He considered the working classes had proved them-

selves worthy members of society, and were entitled to have a large share in the representation of the country (cheers); but in any extension of the franchise it was necessary it should be based on property—either in land, or capital in the savings bank. (Cheers, and "Oh!") The man of no property, he thought, ought not to have the same advantage as the man of property. ("Hear," and "Oh!") The franchise should be put within the reach of every man, and it should be every man's desire to reach it. (Cheers.) He supported the Ballot in connexion with an increase of the franchise, believing that the working classes would use it well, and it was not for a candidate to ask a voter how he intended to use his franchise. (Cheers.) The Church-rate question he thought ought to be settled. He paid Church-rates willingly as it was the law of the land, and his servants attended the church, but he thought a measure ought to be devised that would relieve the Dissenters. (Cheers.) With regard to our relations with foreign countries, and especially with France, we had been at peace with the latter now for forty-two years, and he thought that, having been able to continue so long at peace under the variety of circumstances that had occurred in that time with our nearest and most powerful neighbour, there was no reason, if statesmen be wise and the people reasonable, as they always were when they were well governed, why we should not be able to remain at peace another forty-two or sixty-two years. (Cheers.) He advocated public establishments being assessed to the local rates, and with reference to the sewage question, he said he would never assist in making a deodorising lake in front of Greenwich, and he could scarcely believe anything so barbarous would be contemplated. (Cheers.) He declared himself an advocate of the repeal of the paper duty. The cheap penny press of this country was conducted in a manner highly creditable to the persons connected with it and the country. He hoped that next session, with a prosperous revenue, the paper duty would be repealed. (Cheers.)

A resolution, declaring that Mr. Alderman Salomons was a fit and proper person to represent the borough in Parliament, was unanimously agreed to, after some remarks from General Thompson, M.P.; and also another declaring that, under the special circumstances in which Mr. Alderman Salomons came forward, a still greater duty devolved on them to return him.

THE BOYNE HILL CONFESSIONAL CASE.

The great Boyne Hill confessional case was on Friday the subject of an inquiry in the Townhall at Maidenhead before Commissioners appointed by the Bishop of Oxford. They were Dr. Phillimore, Chancellor of the Diocese, the Venerable James Randall, Archdeacon of Berkshire; the Rev. J. Austin Leigh, vicar of Bray, and rural dean; Mr. Charles Sawyer, of Heywood Lodge; and Mr. J. Hibbert, of Braywick Lodge. The Townhall was crowded throughout the inquiry. The prosecutor, the Reverend John Shaw, vicar of Stoke Pogies, was represented by Mr. H. W. Cripps, of the Oxford Circuit; and Mr. J. D. Coleridge appeared for the Reverend Temple West, the accused. First the Bishop's commission, directing inquiry as to the grounds of the charges preferred, was read, next the requisition requesting an inquiry. Dr. Phillimore pointed out that the powers and authority of the Commission were limited to inquire whether there was any *prima facie* ground for instituting further proceedings. Mr. Cripps then opened the case, and called as a witness Mrs. Anne Arnold, the woman to whom it was alleged Mr. West had put improper questions.

Mrs. Arnold repeated, on oath, the statements already made public, respecting the questions put to her on the commandments. Under cross-examination she denied having made statements to various persons the reverse of what she had made to Mrs. Ellen and Mr. Clark. She did not tell any one that it was all a made-up affair of Mrs. Ellen's; nor that Mr. West had not asked her not to tell her husband; nor that the new curate was just the person to visit sick people. Mrs. Ellen was the only other witness called for the prosecution. Her evidence was similar to that which has already been made public.

Mr. Coleridge made a long and eloquent speech in favour of Mr. West, expressing much virtuous indignation at the attempts made by the newspapers to destroy his character, and showing that his conduct was consistent with the conduct of high authorities in the church. He then called witnesses.

Mrs. Carden, a lady in the habit of visiting the poor, said Mrs. Arnold told her that Mr. West had gone through the commandments with her, and that he was "just the right gentleman to visit the sick." Mrs. Smith said that Mrs. Arnold had told her what Mr. West had said, without mentioning anything about Mr. West desiring her to confess, or not to tell her husband. Jane Wynch said Mrs. Arnold told her that it was all a made-up tale between Mrs. Ellen and Mr. Clark. Thomas Mills, gardener to Mr. Gresley, deposed, Mrs. Arnold told him that what Mrs. Ellen had said was a lie; beginning her conversation by asking "if he had heard the pack of lies which Mrs. Ellen had been making up about her and Mr. West." Captain Leigh said that Mrs. Arnold said she had cried, not on account of the questions put to her, but because she was suffering pain. She was sorry there had been any stir in the matter. Mr. West himself was called as a witness. He admitted that he had put the commandments into the form of questions, and had explained them. He did not tell Mrs. Arnold that if she hoped to be delivered and live she must confess to him, or that unless she were confirmed she could not go to heaven, or not to tell her husband what had passed. He had asked the question, "have you ever lusted after any other man besides your husband?" Since he came to Boyne Hill, he

had begun "a more systematic course," and these questions were part of that course. Since the Bishop had asked him not to put questions in that form he had ceased to do so. The Bishop had only asked him if he had "put improper questions," and was satisfied with his reply that he had not. Inducing persons to confess to him is not part of his systematic course. "I have told sick people if there was any weight between them and God, and they would like to open their minds to me, they could do so. I have asked them if they could not ease themselves of their burden, and said that if they could not I should be glad to assist them. Beyond that I never went."

The Commissioners retired for half an hour to consider their decision, and on their return Dr. Phillimore said:—

The Commissioners, having paid the best attention in their power to the evidence of the witnesses and the arguments of counsel, are unanimously of opinion that the charge against Mr. West, that in the performance of his ministerial duty on the occasion of visiting a certain sick woman he put improper questions to her with a view of leading her to make confession to him, has not been substantiated by the evidence. The charge rests upon the sole testimony of Anne Arnold, unsupported by that of any other witness, but contradicted in various material points by witnesses whose character has not been impugned. The Commissioners have arrived at this conclusion without taking into consideration the evidence of Mr. West, whom, according to the best construction they could place on the 14th and 15th of Victoria, they allowed to be examined. They therefore now, in compliance with the requirements of the statute, openly and publicly declare that there is not sufficient ground for instituting further proceedings, and they will advise the Bishop to that effect. And I declare this Court to be now closed."

This terminated the proceedings, after a continuous sitting of exactly eleven hours. The judgment was received with considerable cheering, mingled, however, with equally strong manifestations of disapprobation.

THE WEEDON INQUIRY.

The Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the manner in which the great military clothing dépôt at Weedon is and has been conducted, commenced its sittings on 21st inst. The Commissioners are Mr. Selfe, police magistrate, chairman, Mr. Aspinall Turner, M.P., and Colonel French, not the Member for Roscommon. Among the witnesses who have been examined, are Sir Benjamin Hawes, Sir Thomas Trowbridge, Mr. George Dalhousie Ramsay, several inferior officials of the War department, and a host of contractors.

Sir Benjamin Hawes gave a history of Mr. Elliott's appointment to the post of military store-keeper; of his gradual neglect of duty; of the deception he practised on the persons sent to look into his affairs; and of his final disappearance as a defaulter to the extent of 2,300*l.*; Government holding security of 2,000*l.* "I doubt very much whether Mr. Elliott would have fallen into the confusion he has but for the circumstance of having to deal with a state of things which was not contemplated by the Ordnance regulations at all. We had to get stores from hand to mouth, to employ contractors to conduct the business, and I am bound to say I think in an unsatisfactory way, from the very circumstance that it arose out of the demands upon us from a state of war which, together with the nonexistence of a store, will account to a great extent for the confusion and irregularity which have existed at Weedon."

Mr. Dalhousie Ramsay explained the statement respecting the boots. There were missing only 162 pairs. Mr. Selfe asked what became of 170,000 boots sent from the Tower? Mr. Ramsay said that when sent to Weedon they were not considered fit to be issued to the troops; but on re-inspection 20,000 pairs only were condemned. They were sold for 5*s.* 5*d.* a pair, having cost 8*s.* Bought by a Mr. Levy, he sold them again to Militia colonels, and they were issued to the Militia.

The contractors who were examined were generally of opinion that the system of inspection at Weedon was too rigid. They knew nothing of corrupt practices there. Mr. William Gilpin, treasurer of Christ's Hospital, and member of a contracting firm, said that at first, on the introduction of the new system, they declined to tender for a contract, considering that the prices were not such as to compensate a large house like theirs, and to enable them to deal honestly by the Government, without grinding down the wages of their workmen. The profits of his firm were less under the new system, because now they received payment for the contracts earlier than formerly. They were also less because there was more competition than heretofore, and therefore, they had been content to reduce their profits consistently with the desire to do their duty to Government. In that way the public derived advantage from the open system of competition. Mr. Gilpin told the Committee he had bought of Mr. Levy 8,000 yards of cloth at 3*s.* 8*d.*, and 3,800 at 4*s.* 4*d.*; rejected cloth bearing the Government mark. As it was sufficient in point of quality he made it up for the militia. The Chairman.—"Then the transaction was this; the cloth was accepted at the Tower in the first instance; it was then sent to Weedon, inspected there, and not considered sufficiently good; it was then sent back to the Tower for sale, sold to Levy, and resold by Levy to you. You made it into trousers, and then sent it to Weedon, and it passed?" Witness.—"Yes." (Laughter.) He added that he had been in the habit of buying goods of Mr. Levy for years,

and had always found him a very upright man." Mr. Turner—"All that is proved by the transaction, Mr. Gilpin, is that Mr. Levy is a very sharp man of business, and that the Government are not very sharp." (Laughter.) By the Chairman—"He (witness) had never bought anything at the sales at the Tower; and he wished that to be understood." The Chairman—"If it were not above the dignity of Mr. Gilpin, perhaps it would be advantageous for him to buy at the Tower."

Mr. Cuffe, of Cuffe and Son, army saddlers, thought the inspection there was a fair one; though much more strict than under the old system. When objections were made to the articles supplied they were generally reasonable. In reply to a question from the Chairman, he said he knew nothing of any corrupt practices at Weedon. He once sent a present of two or three dozen of wine to Captain Smith, the saddlery inspector there, without mentioning his intention to do so to him, when he desired that the bill might be sent, and afterwards paid for it. The Chairman—"Did you send a note with it?" Witness—"No." The Chairman—"How did he know where it came from then?" Witness—"Well, he guessed." (Laughter.) By Mr. Turner—"Witness had heard from Sergeant Brodie that such things were acceptable at Weedon before he sent the hamper of wine."

The principal witness on Thursday was Sergeant Brodie. It may be remembered that he got into trouble for stopping a duel at Canterbury. On that occasion Lord Hardinge took up his cause, and Lord Panmure appointed him foreman saddler at Weedon. He left Weedon in 1857—did not resign, indeed he wanted to know himself how he came to leave. The gist of his evidence was, that Captain Smith, the inspector, was in the habit of condemning things improperly. Whereof, take two instances:—

He remembered a quantity of sheepskins, above 1,000, coming to Weedon, from a house in London—he thought Gibson's—and upwards of 100 of them being rejected by Captain Smith for bad places in the skins. Captain Smith ordered a man to put a stick right through the rejected skins so that he might know them, and he (witness) put a private mark inside one of the straps that he might know the skins again if they came back from the contractors. The skins came back, and he found all his private marks on them. Captain Smith passed them all, though witness repeatedly showed him the defective places. After that Captain Smith ordered a man named Crutchley to take his awls and pick out the wool that covered the defective parts, so that they might not be seen when sent to the regiments. . . . All the surplus saddlery, he said, was to come to Weedon, according to an order sent from the War-office, and be inspected by Captain Smith, so that he might reject what was bad and send it away to different places to be sold, and keep the good. The first lot of saddlery they had sent was from the Inniskilling Dragoons. Some of the saddlery, not all, had been in the Crimea. The saddlery sent out to the Crimea had not been nine months in use when it came back. Captain Smith selected the bad from the good. Witness had the charge of packing all the bad saddlery up, and he felt it his duty to go to Captain Smith and say that he was surely not going to sell what was new, or had not been scarcely at all worn. He replied, that it was lumber, and was to go. Witness told him that if any one saw good saddlery like that for sale they would be sure to complain of it being sold. Captain Smith still said, "Let it go." He was away two or three days, and on his return witness showed him the articles that he had condemned. He denied having condemned them, and said the man must have put them away without his knowledge. The man distinctly said, "Captain Smith did it himself." Captain Smith, nevertheless, said "Let them go," and ordered them to be packed up in barrels and directed to the barrack-master at Birmingham to be sold. There were from sixteen to nineteen barrels, each containing about five or six saddles. This transaction took place in the latter end of 1856. The very day they were going away he showed Captain Smith a notice in a newspaper that Colonel Dunne was going to move for a return in reference to the sale of stores, and told him it would be a serious matter to send saddlery to Birmingham to be sold which was nearly new. Captain Smith then consented to have the barrels opened; the new things were then taken out, and the rest nailed up and sent away to be sold.

The Commission having felt the necessity of conducting their further proceedings on the spot at Weedon, arrived yesterday, and spent the whole of the day in a tour of inspection. They visited the various departments so that they might make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the mode in which the business was carried on.

NORTH SEA SUBMARINE CABLE.—The *William Cory*, screw-steamer, has returned to the Thames, after successfully laying down the new telegraph cable between England and Holland.

THE FOE OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The renowned "Irish Patriot," John Mitchel, who panted so ardently for "a southern plantation of fat negroes," in his *Southern Citizen*, calls the Atlantic cable the "thrice accursed telegraph," and says, "to us the most exhilarating circumstance connected with the great event of the age is, that it can be easily ruined." No doubt it is a great terror to rogues. But as John will not be likely to flee to Great Britain when he wishes a second escape from justice, we do not see why he should entertain such a bitter hatred for the telegraph. —*Detroit Daily Advertiser*.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

It is expected that the Court will return from Balmoral about the 15th of October. The weather continues highly favourable for deer-stalking, but the Prince Consort has not been so successful in the forest this year as he was in former seasons. A Glasgow paper thus speaks of a ball given at Balmoral:—

At the ball given on Monday by the Queen to the nobility and gentry occupying the position of the Queen's neighbours at Balmoral, the whole of the Royal family were present, including the Duchess of Kent, with their suites. The Earl and Countess of Fife, and several members of their family, from Mar Lodge; Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, of Invercauld, and family, from Invercauld House; Sir James and Lady Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, from Birkhall, &c., &c., were present. The number in attendance was about fifty. The Queen entered the ball-room at ten o'clock, when the band, an efficient one, struck up the National Anthem. Shortly afterwards dancing commenced, and was carried on with spirit, Highland reels forming a prominent feature. The ball was not protracted to a late hour, being over about half-past twelve o'clock. Refreshments were served in the course of the evening. The annual ball to the gamekeepers, gillies, &c., on the Royal estates will be given on Wednesday evening next.

The Prince of Wales killed a fine stag in the forest of Balmoral on Tuesday. The deer was brought home in the evening, when the Queen surveyed it, congratulating the Prince on the success of his rifle. A party of eight gillies with torches then danced a reel in honour of the occasion, and in presence of the Royal household, after which the health of the Prince was toasted by the company. On Saturday evening the *Prince Frederick William*, having on board Prince Alfred and suite, arrived at Dover from Ostend after a very rapid passage of about four hours. The Prince preferred remaining on board to going to an hotel to wait for the train. During the time the packet was lying off the bar at Ostend, the Royal sailor amused himself by taking "a cast of the lead" as she steamed in towards the shore in shoal water. He has since been to Buckingham Palace, and departed for Balmoral.

It is with great pleasure we (*Leeds Mercury*) hear that Lady Fairbairn has had the honour of receiving from her Majesty a beautiful bracelet set with diamonds and turquoises, accompanied with a letter from Sir Charles Phipps, expressive of the Queen's gratification for the attention the Royal family received during their visit to Woodsley, and also for the admirable arrangements so successfully carried out in the town of Leeds.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Colonel Foster, the Deputy Adjutant-General, arrived at St. James's Palace on Saturday from his visit to Germany.

The Prince and Princess Woronzow and the Prince Lieven have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Shanklin, Isle of Wight, at which locality quite a colony of distinguished Russian families have been sojourning during the summer.

Mr. Bright has arranged to visit Birmingham in the last week of October, and address his constituents in the Town Hall.

The *soirée* of the Manchester Athenæum, to be held in the Free Trade Hall on Thursday, the 21st of October next, gives promise of equalling in its display of literary talent the monster *soirées* of former years. The Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, M.P., will be supported by Professor Aytoun. The Hon. Judge Haliburton, Dr. Charles Mackay, Mr. George Cruickshank, Viscount Goderich, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., the Right Hon. Lord Ebury, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, the members of Parliament for the district, and other eminent men have also promised to attend.

Mr. Ruskin has returned from a tour in Switzerland, where, we presume, he has been continuing and extending his studies on "Mountain Beauty," and Mr. Layard has proceeded to Italy to explore lost treasures of art, which are almost as effectually buried under Italian whitewash as were the Assyrian antiquities.

The Bishop of Norwich is suffering from indisposition caused by the rupture of a small blood-vessel. Quiet is prescribed for him.

Mr. Walter Savage Landor has taken up his residence at Genoa, where his family, which is numerous, possess a fine estate; and one of the curious effects of the late trial is, that it has led to a reconciliation between the aged poet and his wife, after a separation of forty years. —*Cheltenham Examiner*.

After a careful examination of the various designs, the committee have intrusted the execution of the monument to be erected to Hugh Miller at Cromarty—which is to consist of a Grecian Doric column and statue—the statue to Mr. Handyside Ritchie, and the column to Mr. Thomas Watson, Edinburgh.

The geological museum of the late Mr. Hugh Miller has been purchased by the Government for 500*l*. In addition to this sum, another, of about 600*l*., subscribed all over the country, with a view to the purchase of the collection, will be handed to Mr. Miller's widow. The collection will remain in the Edinburgh Museum.

It is rumoured that the Irish Government are about to prosecute a Tipperary journal for reporting the flagitious and seditious speeches of the O'Donnoghue and Father Kenyon at the great meeting at Nenagh, on behalf of the brothers Cormack, executed for assassinating Mr. Ellis.

The Manchester Peace Society has re-organised itself on a broader basis, and proposes a course of vigorous action calculated to extend the salutary influence of the principles it asserts. A permanent agitation of the question by means of tracts, lec-

tures, and public meetings is proposed, and those friendly to the object are invited to aid in the good work.

We (*Glasgow Daily Mail*) understand that the committee which so successfully superintended Kossuth's lectures last year is about to invite the eloquent Hungarian to deliver a second course, should he find it convenient to visit Glasgow.

Miscellaneous News.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT PRESTON.—As the passenger train for London was leaving Preston, at ten o'clock on Saturday night, it came into collision with the goods train. Several persons were injured, engine disabled, and two waggons smashed. It is said that the driver left the station in opposition to six danger signals.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE SHEFFIELD MUSIC HALL.—The inquest was resumed on Friday, and after hearing some further evidence, the jury, after a consultation of half an hour, returned a verdict that the deceased died from injuries received while escaping from the Surrey Music Hall during a panic, but whether such panic was caused by the firing off of a pistol or an explosion of gas, there was no evidence to show.

FALL OF HOUSES.—Two old houses in Pilgrim Street, Ludgate Hill, fell with a thundering crash into the street, at midnight on Wednesday. They were used as a depot for furniture by a Jew, and fortunately no person was in either. The debris blocked up the street, and several persons were imprisoned in their homes. The police rescued thirteen; the conductor of a fire escape, one. An investigation will take place.

THE STRIKE OF THE COLLIERIES, now nearly general in the North of England, has begun to bear some of its natural fruit. In the neighbourhood of Barnsley, in South Lancashire, the workmen of the Oakes Colliery have been on strike for seventeen weeks, and their places have been partially filled by hands, got from a distance. On Friday night these latter were attacked by a number of strange colliers who had come into the place. Much havoc was committed, but no serious injury was done.

A NEW WEAPON OF WAR.—Sir Charles Shaw, who took so conspicuous a part in the introduction of the new rifle, has projected a machine that may be the precursor of a new system. He has invented a "rifle field battery." Composed of twenty-four rifles, which can be elevated or turned in any direction at once, and fired at once, separately, or in sections, this battery can be worked by six or eight men, and moved on its carriage at the rate of six miles an hour. It is protected by an iron shield, except at the moment when the barrels are elevated and pointed on the foe. —*Spectator*.

SIR JAMES BROOKE IN LIVERPOOL.—Rajah Sir James Brooke visited Liverpool on Monday, and was entertained by the mayor, George J. Holme, to a *déjeuner* held in the town hall. His worship presided. After the *déjeuner*, the mayor proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were heartily acknowledged. The Bishop of Chester responded to the health of the "Bishop and Clergy," after which Rector Campbell made some remarks *apropos* of the toast. Sir James Brooke, in responding to the toast of his health, gave a history of his connexion with Sarawak. "Sarawak," he said, "cannot stand alone. She must lean upon the support of an European state in order to ensure that permanency which is at the root of all prosperity. The proposed arrangement is that England should grant a protectorate to Sarawak; and, secondly, that she should refund the sum which I have expended to bring Sarawak to its present prosperous condition."

PUBLIC WATER FOUNTAINS.—Some time ago, the Glasgow Abstinents' Union presented a memorial to the water commissioners, requesting authority to erect a number of ornamental drinking fountains throughout the city, the cost of which they undertook to raise by subscriptions, as several parties had, in their applications, offered to defray the expense of such erections. The commissioners have agreed to make make arrangements for the erection of thirty-two fountains, being two for each ward of the city—these fountains to be erected in the most public thoroughfares, and the plans to be "moderately handsome." The late Mayor of Chester, P. Eaton, Esq., an extensive brewer there, has placed at his own expense, in different parts of the town, public drinking fountains, from which the wayfarer may slake his thirst, a neat bowl being attached to each fountain for the convenience of drinking. This supply of pure water has been found of great advantage to the working classes in the city. A project for erecting a memorial fountain at Oxford to Alfred the Great has just been started, and will, no doubt, be carried out.

A TRAIN ON FIRE.—On Saturday last about two o'clock, the population of Splottland, a rapidly increasing suburb of Cardiff, were thrown into a great state of excitement, by seeing a luggage train on the South Wales Railway approaching from Newport, in flames, which ascended a considerable height. The train was brought to a stand still between Splott and Adamsdown; all was done by the people who were attracted to it that could be done, and the fire was confined to one van only. From information we have received, it appears that this van was the last in the train, and in it were confined some eight or ten rams of a very valuable breed, worth ten or fifteen pounds each. How the van caught fire has not been satisfactorily ascertained, but it is strongly suspected that the man in charge had been smoking, and that ignition originated either through a spark from the pipe or a lucifer match dropped on the floor of the van. The poor animals were roasted

alive. Their fat ran out of the van blazing on the sleepers of the line, and it was only through the activity of those who rendered assistance that the sleepers were prevented from taking fire. As soon as the burning carriage could be detached from the train it was pushed slowly along by means of iron bars whilst it was being extinguished, in order that the falling fire might be put out as it fell on the sleepers, which was done by soil being thrown upon it. The whole of the wood work of the van was consumed, and the iron work was so heated that it could not be touched. The fat of the animals as it ran upon the line quickly congealed in large cakes, and their remains when pulled out of the burning van presented a horrible sight.—*Cardiff Guardian*.

THE WELSH BARDS held their septennial gathering known as the Eisteddfod, last week in the vale of Llangollen. There have been speeches, the recitation of poems, playing on the harp, and a curious procession to the Bardic circle. It was led by the band of the Denbigh Rifles, followed by the Druids; women, on horseback in the ancient costume of Wales; Bards, and "Ovates." The presiding bard was the Reverend J. Williams, whose bardic name is Ab Ithel. The Gorsedd is dated as far back as a thousand years anterior to the Christian era. The chair of Powis was founded by the three Royal bards of that day, in the sixth century. The prizes offered at this Eisteddfod were one of 30*l.*, and a golden tiara, for the best treatise on the "Theology, Discipline, and Usages of the Ancient Bards of Britain." The Arch-Druid, attired in white robes, and wearing the Druidical symbols, read the adjudication, when the prize was awarded to Ab Ithel. The announcement was made amid loud cheers, and the rev. gentleman kneeling, was crowned with the tiara by Miss Owen, of Blaenan, near Dolgelley.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The concluding fête in aid of the funds of this society came off at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday. Considering that the weather was very threatening during the morning, there was quite as large an attendance as could have been expected, the numbers having been nearly 11,000. The sky having brightened in the afternoon the various athletic sports took place in the grounds, and appeared to afford high gratification to the large body of lookers-on. One very noticeable feature connected with the gathering was the excellent order which prevailed. The display of the great fountains was seen to perfection. It is stated that although these demonstrations have left a balance in favour of the Early Closing Association, they have not been attended with pecuniary advantage commensurate with the trouble and labour they have entailed upon the society. This is owing partly to the untowardness of the weather on several occasions, partly to the lateness of the season, and partly to the circumstance that so large a portion of the London public was out of town.

A SHARK AT THE WHITSANDS.—Last week a large party visited the Whitsands, and one of the gentlemen having been induced to take a bath in the open sea, on his return two juveniles followed his example. They had not been long in the water before they were joined by an unwelcome visitor from the ocean, evidently intent on making one or the other his victim. Fortunately, however, in consequence of the slight depth of water, the voracious intruder grounded before he reached them. On the boys becoming conscious of their dangerous position they called for assistance, and the gentleman rushed immediately to their rescue; having effected which he turned his attention to the finny monster, which was in an almost helpless condition. Being a very powerful man, he succeeded in its capture, when, to his utter astonishment, he found it to be a shark six feet in length. He was enabled to secure it by grasping its tail, which was slightly raised, and dragging it towards the shore as each successive wave rolled in. The carcass was taken to Milbrook, where it remained two days for the inspection of the curious. This circumstance should render persons cautious in bathing at the Whitsands, or similarly exposed places.—*Plymouth Journal*.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY AND HER TENANTRY.—The Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, who appears to take every favourable opportunity of cultivating friendly relations between herself, her tenantry, and work-people, has been giving her annual entertainment to her tenantry in the village of Carnlough, in the north of Ireland. At a dinner which followed a show of cattle and rural fête, the Marchioness delivered what may be considered a model speech for landlords. Her Ladyship said:—"You may think, at such a time as this, when I am glad to meet you on a festive occasion, that lecturing is out of place; or you may say, 'As long as you receive your rents punctually you have no right to complain.' In answer, I would say, our meeting would be productive of little beneficial result if I did not tell you frankly my views for your welfare; and that my selfishness would preclude my usefulness if I satisfied myself with a punctual discharge of rent, to the neglect of your improvement and advancement in social comforts. I fully admit the regularity displayed in the discharge of your rents. I have, however, another mission to fulfil towards you besides seeing you do your duty towards me. I have to try to assist you to do your duty to yourselves, and I ask you, is this performed nearly to the extent it might be? Your farms are not high set; prices have been good; help and assistance have been given to many. I ask you, is your social condition what it ought to be? Might you not, by adopting a more beneficial and enlightened system of agriculture, immensely increase your produce? Might you not, by thrifty and frugal habits, improve your houses and dwellings, still greatly capable of it? And might you not, by supervision, promote, what is more important than all, the educa-

tion of your children, rather than, from a false desire of gain, take them from school at a period when every hour is of advantage for their future welfare? Now, I ask you to ponder over these questions, and if I am right I ask you further, for your own sakes, to apply a remedy. It is because I see how much you can do in discharge of your duty towards me that I wish to impress on you to do more justice to yourselves. Discard prejudice, determine to progress, be thrifty and careful, and, with God's blessing, you will advance in that path of improvement in which you have already made such progress."

SORCERY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Wilhelm Steinhil, a German fortune-teller, has been accused of obtaining about 18*l.* from Andreas Mag. A German midwife told Mag she knew a man who could get riches for him, and took him to Steinhil. The latter prophesied luck to Mag if he played in a lottery. Mag paid 2*l.*, and the wizard showed him a number. Then there went on a series of manoeuvres and incantations of the most ludicrous description, ostensibly "to make the number lucky," really to draw advances of 2*l.* each from Mag. Each advance was made in coins differing each from the other; that was part of the spell. The cards were used on every occasion; prayers were said; jugglery was performed in Victoria Park; when the money bestowed upon Steinhil wherewith to practice his art was finally charmed away. Mr. Yardley, the Thames-street magistrate, showed Steinhil that he was liable to three months' imprisonment, and advised him to refund the 18*l.* Steinhil was brought up on remand on Thursday; when he subjected Mag to a severe cross-examination, but did not shake his evidence. Steinhil, at the same time, played the simpleton and tried to make Mr. Yardley believe not only that he put faith in necromancy, but that he had lost money by the transaction. It came out that both prisoner and prosecutor were "well-educated." The astrologer, Steinhil, was sentenced by Mr. Yardley to six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction. There were many dupes of the prisoner in the Court, but they were ashamed to make their cases known. One German, who lost 20*l.* by the prisoner's arts, will prosecute him on his liberation from gaol.

MR. FOX TALBOT'S NEW DISCOVERY, PHOTO-GLYPHIC ENGRAVING.—The subject of engraving steel or copper plates by means of photography, is one which has deservedly attracted the attention of the leading men of science both in this country and on the Continent. . . . We have recently been favoured with the inspection of some new photographic—or, to speak more correctly, *photoglyphic*—engravings, executed by a new process, the result of experiments made by Mr. H. Fox Talbot. By means of his invention common paper photographs can be transferred to plates of steel, copper, or zinc, and impressions printed off afterwards with the usual printer's ink. . . . The plates engraved by this mode are indeed beautiful in themselves as photographs, and will bear strong microscopic inspection; the most minute detail being given with astonishing fidelity. . . . We are as yet not permitted to give publicity to the details of the process, but we can say that the scientific facts upon which the process is based are among the most striking in photography, which, as our readers are aware, is an art fertile in singular novelties. The specimens which Mr. Talbot has favoured us with of this new branch of art are very beautiful. They are free from many of the imperfections which were so evident in former attempts, and the manner in which the half-tones are given is really wonderful; the specimens are of various subjects, showing the perfection which can be obtained in any branch of pictures. Even in these copies the detail is so fine that when a powerful microscopic power is brought to bear on them, we are enabled to trace the names in the shops in the distance, and easily read the play bills in the foreground, and this in a picture only a few inches square, while the minuteness in architectural subjects is most remarkable. In a view of Paris there is all that can be desired in half-tones, and the perspective is almost as good as in a photograph.—*The Photographic News*.

DISGRACEFUL TREACHERY.—A DESERTER TO THE RUSSIANS.—A worthless scoundrel, who deserted to enemy from the English ranks when before Sebastopol, and by his treachery caused the slaughter of a number of his comrades, has just been captured, and awaits the sentence of a court-martial. On the 22nd of March, 1855, the 7th Regiment of Fusiliers were performing trench duty, when two of the men, private Thomas Toke, and a companion named Moore, left the lines under pretence of searching for fuel, and instead of returning went over to the enemy. The treacherous information they gave of the position of the company they had deserted from proved a guide to the Russians, who, making a determined attack upon them the same night, killed Captain the Hon. Cavendish Brown and thirty men. Toke was not given up with the exchange of prisoners at the end of the war, but went to St. Petersburg. Desiring, subsequently to return to England, he contrived to obtain a passport, and has been for some time in York. More recently he took up his quarters in Old Mount-street, Manchester. Several months ago, Mr. Leary, superintendent of the B division, had him taken into custody on suspicion of being guilty of this heinous and disgraceful offence, but the evidence failed to prove his desertion. Later correspondence with the commanding officer, however, led to the production of witnesses who could speak more positively, and on Monday week Toke was again placed for the city magistrate, when two of his former comrades in the same company, to whom he was personally known, gave evidence regarding his going over to the enemy, and he was ordered to be delivered over to the military authorities. Toke is a native of Ire-

land, and twenty-four years of age. A man of the same regiment, named Deane Cleary, who was wounded, and has since received his discharge, is now a police officer in the B division. Toke states that his companion, Moore, died in two days after they joined the Russians.—*Manchester Examiner*.

Literature.

Hermeneutical Manual; or, Introduction to the Exegetical Study of the Scriptures of the New Testament. By PATRICK FAIRBAIRN, D.D., Principal and Professor of Divinity in the Free Church College, Glasgow. Edinburgh: T. and J. Clark.

WHATEVER biblical work may proceed from the pen of Dr. Fairbairn, may be received with the confidence that it will prove a well-considered and careful production, making a useful addition to the theological library. The subject of his present volume is one on which it might well be demanded, that a competent writer should bring English good sense and orthodoxy to bear, in the shaping of the materials, and in pursuit of the lines of inquiry, which, by foreign authors chiefly, have lately been opened up to the student. All that has been done hitherto, leaves still to be desired a genuinely English book, in the department of Hermeneutics,—one really scientific, and thoroughly learned with all the learning of the Germans, while at the same time independent of them in judgment and in structure. We do not forget—when speaking of Hermeneutical works it is impossible to think of any other than—the works of Dr. Davidson: and after all the deductions one's theology or literary culture may find it needful to make, and even were all the charges directed against it true, the hermeneutical portion of Dr. Davidson's last volume must be admitted to be of altogether incomparable value to the English student, and that among English books one will seek in vain, and not less in vain in Dr. Fairbairn's work than elsewhere, for the same mastery of the subject of its treatment with such large knowledge and such fruitful suggestion. Still, another work, and even yet others, could not be pronounced unnecessary; and it was a laudable design on the part of Dr. Fairbairn, to attempt to supply a guide-book, in which principles should not merely be laid down, but the mode of applying the more important of them to the New Testament be tolerably fully exhibited. We have carefully read his work, and find, as we expected, that, if undistinguished by the delicacy of the highest scholarship, or by any very remarkable strength or acuteness of mind, it is eminently an original production, shaped-out and thought-out by the author himself, and marked by fair learning and vigorous good sense. It is not the book we conceive to ourselves as wanted; but it is one we are well content to receive. It by no means covers the whole ground of New Testament Hermeneutics; but it will be consulted by the student, on matters it embraces, with no little pleasure and advantage. It is worthy of the position Dr. Fairbairn has attained; and is more adapted to general service than any of the works he has published.

We have intimated that Dr. Fairbairn has not given us a complete treatise on Hermeneutics. Its title, indeed, he tells us, was intended to indicate "that a certain latitude may be expected in it, both in regard to the range of subjects discussed, and in regard to the measure and method of treatment respectively applied to them." Dr. Fairbairn complains of systematic and scientific works, such as Cellerier's for instance, that there is often much needless waste in announcing and illustrating principles that are either readily admitted by everyone, or else have no special bearing on the interpretation of Scripture; while points calling for very full and particular elucidation are summarily disposed of, and are left much as they were found. This complaint is true to a considerable extent; and, anyhow, Dr. Fairbairn, after a warning that his work is not a system of Hermeneutics, is justified in a perfectly free selection of the topics to be treated, and in determining for himself the relative proportions of their treatment, according to his sense of their importance to a study of the New Testament, and to a right use of helps existing in the form of grammars, lexicons, books of synonyms, of antiquities, &c., and critical and illustrative commentaries on special books.

This manual is divided into three parts. The first contains a "Discussion of Facts and Principles bearing on the Language and Interpretation of New Testament Scripture"—treating first, of course, of the original language of our Lord and his Apostles, of the original language of the books of the New Testament, and of the characteristics of the latter; then proceeding to the collateral sources for determining the sense and explaining the peculiarities of Scripture, and the general rules and principles to be observed in interpretation of particular words and passages. These discussions occupy only some eighty pages,

and present no very marked features;—though so brief there is a little diffuseness, but perfect clearness, in their manner. They satisfactorily present what may be called "accepted views" on the topics embraced. Then follows a section on "False and True Accommodation; or, the Influence that should be allowed to prevailing Modes of Thought in Fashioning the Views and Utterances of the Sacred Writers." This is debatable ground. Dr. Fairbairn is utterly opposed to that principle of "accommodation" which has the names not only of Wetstein, Sewler, and later Germans, but also of Adam Clarke, Howe, and Moses Stuart on its side,—namely, that Christ and his Apostles spoke at times *ex vulgari opinione*, and not precisely according to the truth of things. But it is not very successfully that the principle is modified by our author into the following definition of accommodation as practised by the New Testament writers:—"The falling in with prevalent modes of thought or forms of conception, so as, not to lend countenance to error, but to serve for the better apprehension of the truth." Dr. Fairbairn's own principle involves more than an accommodation that has respect to *form* of teaching; and is as certain to "trench on the matter of the doctrine taught," as that which he rejects as false. Form and matter of representations given of spiritual and eternal facts and relations, are not so readily divided from each other as is implied in the definition given. Certain specific accommodations are referred by Dr. F. to "a more concrete mode of contemplation" among the Hebrews than prevails now. The fact is indisputable that such a tendency distinguished the Hebrew mind, and ancient times generally. But when this peculiarity is pleaded by way of accounting for the historical error in Stephen's speech as it now stands in Luke's narrative, it seems to us that we get all astray and may arrive anywhere.

It is said that the speaker is setting forth the faith of the godly fathers of the nation, as shown in purchasing land from the Canaanites, and destining their bodies to be buried therein, when the country seemed little likely to be given to their descendants; and therefore, "as the faith was one, and the way in which it showed itself, the same, Stephen throws all together." He looks on the matter concretely, and as Abraham originated the procedure of buying ground for a sepulchre, and Jacob merely trod in his footsteps, so the whole is identified with Abraham! Very ingenious, but very far-fetched, and quite unnecessary; simpler and more natural explanations being at hand, even for adherents of verbal inspiration.

Advancing still nearer to the heart of his subject, the author next takes up "The Analogy of Faith," or respect due in interpretation to other parts of Scripture, and "the further respect to be had to the religions of the ancient World, the true and the false." Again, "The relations of the Old to the New Testament," are more exactly defined: and this is a subject on which Dr. Fairbairn has done much service in his former works. We agree to his main position, that between Judaism and Christianity there was something more than the relation of type and antitype; there was the relation also of germ and development, of beginning and end; and thus there was a spiritual element in all the services of the old dispensation, and the unsuitableness of those services to gospel times, does not arise from their being exclusively carnal and outward. But there is a statement far too loose, capable of the most serious misconception, when Dr. Fairbairn says, "These (legal) ceremonies differed from the ordinances of the gospel only in degree, not in kind." The conclusion of this section, as to accuracy of expression, can only be mended by a little more accurate thinking on the subject. It is singular that particular aspects of a subject so thoroughly mastered as to its essentials, should be so misleadingly represented. We pass by chapters on the "Interpretation of the tropical parts of the New Testament," and of the "Parables of our Lord," as not containing anything calling for special notice. We are glad to number Dr. Fairbairn with the opponents of Dr. Jebb's extreme parallelistic tendencies, as recently revived by Dr. Forbes. Those who have been a little extravagant themselves, and have renounced views once advocated by them, should be tender to those who are still where and what they once were; so we will only give a specimen of Dr. Fairbairn's exposure of the Jebb system, from his chapters on "Parallelism, as bearing on Structure and Interpretation of Scripture." Here is a proposed distribution of part of one of our Lord's discourses, taken from Jebb:—

"When it is evening, ye say 'a calm'!
For the sky is red:
And in the morning, 'to-day a tempest';
For the sky is red and lowering:
Hypocrites! the face of the sky ye know how to discern,
But ye cannot discern the signs of the times."

And Dr. Fairbairn asks, if Lord Bacon also

wrote in intentional parallelisms?—yet his works give many, and those more distinctly marked than any in the New Testament. For instance:—

"The empirical philosophers are like pismires,
They only lay up and use their store;
The rationalists are like spiders,
They spin all out of their own bowels.
But give me a philosopher who is like the bee,
Who hath a middle faculty,
Gathering from abroad,
But digesting that which is gathered,
By his own virtue."

To the poetic province, then, let Parallelism be confined: in the region of the historical and didactical, the determination to find parallels only leads to an artificial arrangement of the matter, in which the thoughts of the writer are sacrificed to the fancies of his interpreter.

The second part of this volume consists of a series of "Dissertations on particular Subjects connected with New Testament Exegesis." These, one would think, could hardly have been originally written for a work on Hermeneutics; but they certainly take up subjects which exegetical studies early press on the attention, and they offer specimens of Dr. Fairbairn's method of applying hermeneutical principles. The Genealogies—as to which, justice is done to Lord Arthur Herve's learned book, and his conclusions adopted.—The names of Christ,—Import and use of *Hades*, and of *Diatheke*,—The doctrine of Angels,—Our Lord's Last Passover,—On *Baptizo* and its cognates,—these, and others, are the topics of the rather miscellaneous collection of essays making up the second part.

We shall not attempt critically to deal with the third part of the work, which is devoted to "Quotations from the Old Testament in the New;" the subject is of immense importance and interest, but, as we are writing far away from our own books, and where there are no libraries, we cannot either make the necessary references, or compare Dr. Fairbairn with previous writers, so as to ascertain accurately what he has himself done for the subject. In stating his general result, however, we observe that he says, that wherever the passages of the Old Testament are not closely rendered, or represented by phraseology that only adapts them to the purposes of citation without altering the sense, it will be found that, whether the Septuagint is followed in preference to the Hebrew, or neither the one nor the other, but a free translation given by the writer, "in none of the cases are we presented with a different sense, but simply a modified representation of the sense," and "the general meaning of the ancient Scripture is still preserved." But, immediately afterwards, the author attempts a reply to those who use such departures from the terms and phrases of the older Scriptures by the New Testament writers, as an argument against verbal inspiration—and who say, if the Old Testament is *literally* inspired, its terms and phrases are the best that could have been adopted, but the later inspired writers have departed from them;—and the reply is—"this argument, if valid, will go much further than to establish a conclusion against what is called verbal inspiration; the question cannot be one of words merely; for, if not the main import, yet the precise shade of meaning is necessarily affected by the deviations; so that on the principle in question," &c., &c. This reply to an assumed antagonist rests, then, on the fact that the New Testament deviations from the terms and phrases of the Old, affect necessarily the precise shade of meaning as well as the words; and we were just told that "the general meaning is preserved." There is great looseness, if not contradiction here. The attempt to determine the general meaning in a passage so quoted as to alter the original shade of its meaning, may lead anywhere. Certainly this will not serve us, as to such quotations as those from Isaiah and David in the Romans, or from the 8th, 40th, and 45th Psalms in the Hebrews, or from Zechariah and the Psalms in John's account of our Lord's sufferings and death,—where, in each case, it is the meaning and "the precise shade of meaning," too, in the ancient Scriptures, that gives importance to the quotations, whether the words be strictly followed, or the letter of the passage widely departed from. Again, when Dr. Fairbairn adds, that the argument referred to—against verbal inspiration—drawn from the New Testament deviation from the words of the Old, which, if inspired, were the best possible "rests on a fallacy—the fallacy of supposing that what is the best in certain circumstances, what may have been best when ancient prophets wrote, must also be the best when apostles and evangelists brought into notice the fulfilment of their words," he does not seem to us to mend the matter on behalf of literal inspiration, for he admits that it did not necessarily secure the best conceivable utterance for all times of the truths it conveyed. But we are right glad to find that, by a process we do not quite understand—a sort of doubling in his course, so as to avoid himself—our author, while jealously attempting to guard

the inspiration of the letter, is, also, capable of rejoicing that the New Testament deviations from text of the ancient Scriptures quoted, "sanction the principle of a rational freedom in the handling of Scripture, as opposed to the rigid formalism and superstitious regard to the latter, which prevailed among the Rabbinical Jews."

This whole subject, of the use of the Old Testament in the New, demands, even yet, more specific attention. Its gist is not to be got at by examining how far the New Testament text follows or departs from Hebrew or Septuagint authority; the major question is, what is the principle of the application of the passages quoted?—they are all quoted with sufficient nearness to the original, in the shape either of translation or paraphrase, if they are only quoted legitimately as to their application,—what, then, constitutes a *fulfilment* in the sense of the New Testament writers, in cases where direct special prediction and pre-description of that, and that only, of which they themselves write, is manifestly not to be supposed? On this point, Dr. Fairbairn has done his best, in treating separately of those examples of quotation which have chiefly created embarrassment, and requires explanation. We agree in most instances with the views he has adopted;—but something more systematic and complete than this explanation of specific instances is possible, and it is to be desired.

Poetry.

CHILDREN.

(From Longfellow's New Poems.)

Come to me, O ye children!
For I hear you at your play,
And the questions that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.
Ye open the eastern windows,
That look towards the sun,
Where thoughts are singing swallows
And the brooks of morning run.
In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine,
In your thoughts the brooklet's flow,
But in mine is the wind of autumn,
And the first fall of the snow.
Ah! what would the world be to us
If the children were no more?
We should dread the desert behind us
Worse than the dark before.
What the leaves are to the forest,
With light and air for food,
Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood—
That to the world are children;
Through them it feels the glow
Of a brighter and sunnier climate
Than reaches the trunks below.
Come to me, O ye children!
And whisper in my ear
What the birds and the winds are singing
In your sunny atmosphere.
For what are all our contrivings,
And the wisdom of our books,
When compared with your carresses,
And the gladness of your looks?
Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said;
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

Gleanings.

A recruit, newly enlisted, has cut off one of his thumbs to render him incapable of service, at Glasgow. He will be tried by court-martial.

In the London Insolvent Court, on Friday, a lady was appointed trade assignee to an estate: this course is a very unusual one.

It is stated that Mr. Ruskin has bequeathed to our national collection of art his fine series of water-colour drawings, by Turner.

Two Russians, a countess and a major, have been caught at Ostend in an attempt to smuggle a large quantity of goods under the crinoline of the countess.

In the grand Allée de l'Observatoire de the Luxembourg Garden a chestnut tree is now, for the second time this year, in leaf and blossom as in the month of May.

The cottage in which George Stephenson was born, has just been destroyed. On its site will rise a "Stephenson Memorial School" for girls, boys, and infants. This is a noble way of celebrating a self-educated man.

In England and Wales, in 1857, there were 17,192 pauper lunatics, and 10,501 idiots. The average cost to parishes for the weekly maintenance of these wretched beings, in asylums and licensed houses, was 6s. 8d. (the general average).

The chess match between Mr. Morphy and Herr Harwitz, now being played at Paris, verges towards the close. Six games have been played; Herr Harwitz won the first two, but his able antagonist since then has scored every game, and it is generally expected will win the remaining three.

The *Times* strongly advises the purchase of the *Great Eastern* for the Royal Navy, to be used as a floating ram, observing that ten years hence Parliament will be asked for 1,000,000*l.* to build just such a vessel from the keel, and it will cost 2,000,000*l.* to do so.

Earl Grey was lately one of a party of tourists on board a steamboat on the Caledonian Canal, when it was observed that a hole had been burned by some means or other in the skirts of his lordship's coat. A distinguished member of the English bar who was present, being asked if he knew how the hole was

burned, promptly replied, "Ah, the noble Earl has probably sat down on one of his own speeches."

A lady *feuilletoniste*, in the *Presse* of Paris, is portraying "England and the English." Among other absurd descriptions of our appearance and habits take these. She tells us the crowds who attend our reviews in Hyde-park eat ham, "Manchester" cheese, strawberries, and gooseberries, and drink black beer, all which they produce from their pockets; that "2,000 beautiful maidens" may be seen at one time riding in "the Row"; that the women and men of the working-classes dress in the cast-off clothes of the aristocracy; the men always wearing over-coats, the women encasing their feet in shoes that once belonged to men!

DISCOVERY OF VALUABLE MANUSCRIPTS.—I have much pleasure in informing you that Mr. Panizzi, who for some days past has been staying here, at the Hotel de l'Arno, has been enabled to make arrangements by which the manuscript department of the British Museum will be enriched with a series of documents of the greatest importance for the knowledge of English history during the reign of Charles II. and James II. Through the liberality and courtesy of the Chevalier Bonaini, the very learned superintendent of the Tuscan archives, he has obtained permission to have a complete series of copies of the public and private despatches of Francesco Terresii, Tuscan Envoy at the English Court, and the intimate personal friend of the last of the Stuarts. It was (as all the readers of Lord Macaulay's history must remember), to Terresii that James confided his family papers at the moment of his flight, and every page of these very important, but hitherto unnoticed, documents reveals the close intimacy and warm sympathy between the Tuscan diplomatist and the English monarch, which such a fact of itself implies.—*Post Tuscan Correspondent*.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.—From the new volume of the "New American Cyclopædia," edited by George Ripley and Charles Dana, we extract the following statistics of States literature:—"Among the greatest successes may be mentioned—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which 310,000 copies have been sold; "The Lamplighter," 90,000; "Shady Side," 42,000; "Fern Leaves," 70,000; "Ruth Hall," 55,000; "Alone," "The Hidden Path," "Moss Side," each 25,000; Longfellow's "Hiawatha," 43,000; "Life of Barnum," 45,000; "Life of Amos Lawrence," 23,000; Hugh Miller's Works, 50,000; Sears' "Wonders of the World," 100,000; of larger works, Benton's "Thirty Years' View," 2 vols. 8vo, 55,000; Kane's "Arctic Explorations," 2 vols. 8vo, 65,000, paying 65,000 dols. copyright; Harper's "Pictorial Bible," 20 dols. a copy, 25,000; and Godrich's "History of All Nations," 2 vols. 8vo (7 dols.), 30,000.

TEACHING RELIGION.—The notion of teaching religion, in the way of drill-exercise; which is a very strange notion, though a common one, and not peculiar to Noltenius and Frederick Wilhelm. Piety to God, the nobleness that inspires a human soul to struggle heavenward, cannot be "taught" by the most exquisite catechisms, or the most industrious preachings and drillings. No; alas, no. Only by far other methods,—chiefly by silent continual example, silently waiting for the favourable mood and moment, and aided then by a kind of miracle, well enough named "the grace of God,"—can that sacred contagion pass from soul into soul. How much beyond whole libraries of orthodox theology is, sometimes, the mute action, the unconscious look of a father, of a mother, who had in them "Devotedness, pious Nobleness!" In whom the young soul, not unobservant, though not consciously observing, came at length to recognise it; to read it, in this irrefragable manner: a seed planted thenceforth in the centre of his holiest affections for evermore!—*Carlyle's Frederick the Great*.

CRINOLINE AND LADIES' BONNETS DENOUNCED AT A BIBLE MEETING.—The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at the Town Hall, Kingsbridge, last week, Mr. B. Balkwill in the chair. The Rev. S. P. Lampen, incumbent of Scammonden, Huddersfield, attended as a deputation, and on the platform with him were the Revs. H. Marriott, M. Crowther, — Jack. T. Peters, and — Wood. The Rev. H. Marriott took the opportunity of stating his opinion on the present ladies' fashions. He said he was sorry to be obliged to speak of the ridiculous fashions of the present day, especially among the ladies. All their time and energies seemed devoted to that one purpose of decorating their frail bodies that soon would require nothing but a winding sheet. He regretted the extreme folly of the Englishwomen that prompted them to copy the dress of the French Empress. In alluding to bonnets, he said that the Scriptures told them that long hair was given to women for an ornament, but that the head ought to be covered. This, however, according to the present fashion, they appeared to have entirely forgotten, as they were now no covering for the head. He hoped that his hints would be received and acted upon. If they could only hear what the men said of present fashions behind their backs they would abandon them. The ladies present appeared to be very indignant at these remarks, but there was a slight applause from the gentlemen. The Rev. S. Lampen said he could not agree with Mr. Marriott that the energies of the ladies were entirely devoted to dress, as they were always first and foremost in carrying out good objects, and were it not for their invaluable assistance the Bible Society, and other good societies, would soon disappear. (Applause.)

MR. DISRAELI'S ANCESTRY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been occupying the leisure of the recess in an act of filial devotion. He has just brought out the first volume of a new edition of Isaac Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature," with a

life of the author. Mr. Disraeli's sketch of his father is very highly spoken of. It is very impartial, and more easy and less inflated in style than is customary with the author of "Coningsby." It is as though the weight of official responsibility had toned down the author. How the name, now so famous, was first acquired is pleasantly told by Benjamin, in a paragraph worth quoting:—"My grandfather, who became an English denizen in 1748, was an Italian, descendant from one of those Hebrew families whom the Inquisition forced to emigrate from the Spanish peninsula at the end of the fifteenth century, and who found a refuge in the more tolerant territories of the Venetian republic. His ancestors had dropped their Gothic surname on their settlement in the Terra Firma, and grateful to the God of Jacob who had sustained them through unprecedented trials and guarded them through unheard of perils, they assumed the name of Disraeli, a name never borne before or since by another family, in order that their race might be for ever recognised. Undisturbed and unmolested, they flourished as merchants for more than two centuries under the protection of the lion of St. Mark, which was but just, as the patron saint of the republic was himself a child of Israel. But towards the middle of the eighteenth century, the altered circumstances of England, favourable, as it was then supposed, to commerce and religious liberty, attracted the attention of my great grandfather to this island, and he resolved that the youngest of his two sons, Benjamin, the 'son of his right hand,' should settle in a country where the dynasty seemed at length established, through the recent failure of Prince Charles Edward, and where public opinion appeared definitely adverse to persecution on matters of creed and conscience." Mr. Disraeli's grandfather, after making his fortune, married a Gentile. Isaac, the only son, designed for commerce, took to literature, sent a poem to Dr. Johnson on his deathbed, overcame his father's scruples, and became a bookworm. He distilled the substance of his incessant reading in the "Miscellaneous" and still better known "Curiosities of Literature."—*Nottingham Review*.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—FUNERALS.—J. Luntley respectfully announces that he has succeeded to the Funeral and Estate Business conducted for more than forty years by the late Mr. J. J. Luntley, with the same experienced Assistants, hoping to retain the confidence of the Friends of his honoured Father. Sales of every description of Property by Auction or by Private Contract. Valuations made. Estates collected. 42, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The sufferings to which delicate females are subjected by ignorant practitioners, and the no less serious evils they endure in consequence of self-neglect, are terrible to contemplate. In all disorders of the sex, and in every crisis perilous to the life and health of women, youthful or aged, married or single, they might regulate their own health without risk or trouble if they would provide themselves with these pills, and take them according to the printed directions, which are so plain and simple that a child could be guided by them. They are composed of rare balsams, without a single particle of mercury or any other deleterious substance, and are, therefore, as safe as they are efficacious.

WE QUOTE SOME INTERESTING CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE OF Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, and Debility, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food. Cure No. 49,832.—"Worthington, near Dine, Norfolk. Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.—Maria Jolly." Cure No. 3,906. "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.—James Porter, Athol-street, Perth." Cure 47,121.—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cress, Herts; a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies." Cure 48,314.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool; a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability.

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

BIRTHS.

THEOBALD.—Sept. 21, at Aller Cottage, Highgate-rise, Mrs. Morrell Theobald, of a son.

WILLIAMS.—Sept. 22, Mrs. Philip Williams, of Mercer's-terrace, Upper Holloway, of a son.

HOOD.—Sept. 24, at Richmond-crescent, Barnsbury, Mrs. Paxton Hood, of a daughter, still-born.

WALK.—Sept. 26, at East Cowes, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Jos. Walk, B.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MAYHERY—REES.—Aug. 31, at Park-street, Llanelli, by the Rev. Thomas Rees, of Beaufort, Mr. Joseph Mayhery, jun., of Llanelli, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. D. Rees, Llanelli.

NORGROVE—RAWLINGS.—Sept. 2, at Berrington-street Chapel, Hereford, by special license, by the Rev. R. S. Short, Mr. William Norgrove, of Knighton, to Miss Eliza Rawlings, of the same place.

ARNOLD—BOYSON.—Sept. 16, at Doddridge's Chapel, Northampton, by the Rev. J. Bennett, Mr. Thomas William Arnold, of 53, Stone's-end, Borough, London, to Harriet, eldest daughter of James Boyson, Esq., Belmont-villas, Northampton.

GEORGE—BAYLES.—Sept. 17, by license, at the Baptist Chapel, Stradbroke, Suffolk, by the Rev. John Webb, assisted by the Rev. T. Hoddy, of Horham, Mr. Christopher George, of Romford-lodge, to Mrs. Dinah Bayles, of Stradbroke.

HUMPHREYS—LEE.—Sept. 21, at Buckingham Chapel, Clifton, by the Rev. E. Probert, the Rev. G. W. Humphreys, of Merthyr, to Miss Lee, daughter of H. Leo, Esq., of Clifton.

STARKEY—COLLINS.—Sept. 22, at the Independent Chapel, Uxbridge, by the Rev. J. Glendinning, Joseph Fordham, only son of Joseph Starkey, Esq., New Bond-street, and the Grove, Hammersmith, to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of S. H. Collins, Esq., Uxbridge.

LLOYD—YOUNG.—Sept. 22, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. H. Allon, Mr. John Henry Lloyd, of 13, Stonefield-

street, Islington, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Mrs. Young, of Cloudeley-street, Islington.

MARRIAGE—CHRISTY.—Sept. 22, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Chelmsford, Henry Marriage, of Broomfield, Essex, to Caroline, daughter of James Christy, of Brownings, near Chelmsford.

MILLAR—HEPTINSTALL.—Sept. 22, at Salem Chapel, William Henry Millar, jun., of the War Department, son of W. H. Millar, Esq., of Laurel-grove, Brixton-hill, to Sarah, only daughter of William Heptinstall, Esq., of Springfield, Clapham-park.

KEKEWICH—FRESHFIELD.—Sept. 23, at Reigate, Arthur, second son of Samuel Trehawe Kekewich, Esq., M.P., of Pearmore, near Exeter, and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Marianne, eldest daughter of the late James William Freshfield, Esq., of the Wilderness, Reigate.

GASKIN—EATON.—Sept. 23, at the Parish Church, Coppenthall, Cheshire, by the Rev. J. B. Wheeler, rector, Mr. John Gaskin, of Ardwick, Manchester, to Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. Richard Eaton, of Crewe.

HINDLEY—MILLER.—Sept. 25, at Horbury Chapel, Nottingham, by the Rev. J. Miller, M.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Roberts, B.A., Charles Hugh, eldest son of Charles Hindley, Esq., of East Acton, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Miller, of Chiswick.

CORNER—SAUSOM.—Sept. 26, at Penny Bridges Chapel, Feniton, Devon, by the Rev. W. Evans Tooke, of Honiton, Mr. Edward Corner, to Mrs. Hannah Sausom.

CORNER—BAKER.—At the same time and place, Mr. Mark Corner, to Miss Harriett Baker.

DEATHS.

CLEVELAND.—Sept. 6, near Berne, by the upsetting of a pleasure-boat, Lady Adelaide Maria Cleveland, of Dalgonnon and Belgrave-square, aged nineteen years.

ST. HOPE.—At the same time and place, Florence Maile, the well-beloved sister of H. P. St. Hope, Esq., of Oxford-square, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, aged eighteen years.

SHITH.—Sept. 9, at Hastings, Emily, the wife of Mr. Robert Smith, of Streatham, Surrey, aged thirty-eight years.

BROOKES.—Sept. 10, at Bollington, Cheshire, Mr. T. Brookes, late of Walsall, aged eighty-two years. He was for many years deacon of the Independent Church in the latter place, universally esteemed, and an ornament to his Christian profession.

WESTON.—Sept. 11, at Dover, Ambrose Weston, jun., Esq., eldest son of Ambrose Weston, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and formerly of Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged thirty-three years.

DAY.—Sept. 12, at Newmarket, Cambridgeshire, Emma Clementina, the wife of W. Henry Day, M.D., Esq., aged twenty-seven years.

PIPER.—Sept. 13, at his residence, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Thos. Piper, Esq., late of Denmark-hill, Surrey, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

EKIN.—Sept. 16, at Brompton, near Huntingdon, Maria Ann, the wife of Samuel Probe Ekin, after a long and painful illness, aged forty-four years.

CAMERON.—Sept. 17, at 3, Church-hill, Morningside, Edinburgh, Archibald, eldest son of the Rev. Andrew Cameron, editor of the *Christian Treasury*, aged twelve years.

BAYLIS.—Sept. 19, at Brompton, after three weeks' illness, Mrs. Baylis, widow of Thomas Baylis, Esq., aged ninety years.

SHEPPARD.—Sept. 21, at the residence of her father, No. 4, Laburnum-villas, Haverstock-hill, after a long and painful illness, borne with the most patient endurance and Christian fortitude, Emily Ann, the second and affectionate daughter of W. B. Tomlinson, of the above address, and of 254 Strand, and beloved wife of the late Mr. John Sheppard, jun., of 98, Shoreditch, aged thirty-five years.

FREAN.—Sept. 22, at Wickham-terrace, New-cross, Arthur, infant son of Mr. G. H. Frean.

WILLIAMS.—Sept. 23, at Rodborough, Gloucestershire, after a few hours' illness, Emma, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Williams, and youngest daughter of the late Richard Goodman, Esq., of Hornsey.

RUSSELL.—Sept. 25, at 11, Thomson-street, Dundee, Anne Glegg, relict of the Rev. Davis Russell, D.D., Dundee.

SCOTT.—Sept. 25, at Lister-terrace, Bradford, Yorkshire, after a few days' illness, Jessie, the beloved wife of Silas Scott, Esq. This sudden bereavement is the more affecting, having occurred in less than a fortnight after the decease of her venerated father-in-law, the Rev. Walter Scott.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Nearly all classes of securities are rising in consequence of the number of buyers and the accumulation of bullion. Business is at the same time becoming more active, and in some departments considerable animation prevailed to-day. The upward tendency was promoted by the Indian news, which was favourably interpreted. The rise in the price of the Indian Four per Cent. loans forms an important feature. Consols, which closed yesterday at 97½ "buyers," for the 12th October, opened this morning at 98 to ½, advanced to 98½ to ½, receded to 98½, and closed at exactly 98½. For money the last price was 98 to ½. There is a steady demand for money in commercial channels, but the rates for choice bills up to three months date do not exceed 2½ to 2½ per cent. At the Bank there are scarcely any applications.

A reduction in the rate of discount of the Bank of England to 2½ per cent. is now generally considered inevitable; and each weekly meeting of the court will be watched with some interest. In some quarters an opinion prevails that the step will not be adopted until the payment of the dividends, but no one seems to expect its postponement beyond that date.

The amount of gold sent into the Bank to-day was 240,000l., of which 120,000l. consisted of Russian gold coin, and the rest of American bar gold. The total sent in since the date of the last return is thus raised to 280,000l., and the aggregate now held must consequently exceed 19,400,000l.

In the Foreign Stock Market the principal transactions were in Turkish securities. The scrip of the New Loan advanced towards the middle of the day to ½ to ½ prem., but subsequently gave way, and closed flatly at ½ dis. to ½ prem. The supply of the scrip at the settlement was ample.

The Railway Share Market is very busy. Out of the English railway stocks, York and North Mid-

land, Great Northern, and North British seem to have been of late taken in preference by investors. The purchases of London and North Western and Great Western appear to rest chiefly upon borrowed money, and have been met to some extent by real sales. Brazilian guaranteed railway shares were to-day in active request. Those of the Bahia Railway Company, which now carry eight months' interest, met with an extraordinary large amount of business.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were in demand this afternoon, and have risen to 340l. to 380l. The limit which the constitution of this company imposes upon the liability of the shareholders stimulates inquiries for the shares at the present reduced value. The shares of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company were quoted to-day ½ to ¾ prem., and those of the Indian and Australian Telegraph Company 1-16 to 3-16 prem.

The prospectus is issued of the Intercolonial Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (limited), with a proposed capital of 125,000l., in 10l. shares. This company is formed to carry out a contract entered into by Messrs. Pearson, Coleman, and Co. with the Admiralty for an exclusive monthly mail service between Sydney and the principal ports of New Zealand for a term of 10 years. The subsidy granted by Government on the employment of four vessels is 24,000l. a year for the first four years of the contract, and 22,000l. a year for the remaining six years; but it is intimated that a considerable extension of the service, upon advantageous conditions, is under consideration. Messrs. Pearson, Coleman and Co. subscribe for 40,000l. of the capital upon precisely the same terms as those offered to the public.

The report of the Scinde Railway Company, just issued, states that the works were begun on the 29th April last in the presence of Mr. Bartle Frere, and a great crowd of Natives. All the land required has been made over to the company, and the works are making satisfactory and visible progress. Experiments have shown that Scinde coal may be at once used for locomotive purposes. The stores of the company have been landed at Kurrachee without accident. This port is said to be rising in importance, from its depth of water, favourable situation, and freedom from the influence of monsoons. The external trade of Scinde now amounts to nearly 2,250,000l., showing an increase of 52 per cent. over the previous year. The survey of the Punjab Railway has been completed, and preparations are being made for the commencement of a portion between Umritsur and Lahore. The report of the Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin) states that a contract has been entered into for the completion of the line, supply of rolling stock, &c., for 1,030,000l. The works are said to be carried on with great energy.

The Board of Trade returns for the past month again show a considerable falling off as compared with the corresponding period of last year, although not to an extent equal to most of the previous instances, the general depression in other articles having been greatly counteracted by active shipments of cotton goods to the East Indies and the Mediterranean. The reduction, therefore, is only 504,042l. Among the items which show the greatest diminution, hardwares and haberdashery are again prominent, these productions being influenced chiefly by the state of the American and colonial trade. Over the corresponding month of 1856 the present total shows an increase of 381,471l. The value of our exports for the first eight months of the year has been 75,596,564l., showing a decrease of 9,070,154l., or about 10½ per cent. Compared with the corresponding eight months of 1856 there has been an increase of 906,630l., and the transactions now going on may nearly all be assumed to be of a healthy character. With respect to imported commodities the chief feature continues to be a large increase in the arrivals of wheat and flour. Of most other articles of food and luxury also the consumption has been on a full scale.

The business of the port of London during the past week has exhibited rather more activity. 309 vessels were announced at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign ports, there were four from Ireland, and 177 colliers. The entries outwards were 110, and those cleared amounted to 104, besides 22 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been 8 vessels, viz.: 1 to Sydney of 1,113 tons, 1 to Portland Bay of 432 tons, 1 to Moreton Bay of 503 tons, 2 to Port Philip of 2,008 tons, 1 to Swan River of 285 tons, and 2 to Van Diemen's Land of 1,003 tons, making a total of 5,344 tons.

The weekly reviews of the state of trade indicates that the late steady improvement is progressing, the alteration for the better becoming daily more apparent. From Manchester it appears that the accounts are very satisfactory, purchases having increased and prices exhibiting greater firmness. At Leicester and Norwich business has recovered, with every prospect of additional activity. Nottingham forms an exception, transactions having remained limited, although there are expectations of improvement. From Sheffield and Wolverhampton the accounts represent trade as in an encouraging position, but at Birmingham there is an absence of the ordinary animation. At Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield, the reaction has steadily progressed, but in Leeds the alteration has been very marked. The Birmingham accounts are not so favourable, and the wool trade at Bradford is quiet, though there has been more activity in cotton yarns. Trade in Ireland is reviving, and in Belfast especially it is described as presenting a very encouraging appearance.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£32,881,305
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Bullion	18,406,305
Silver Bullion	—
	£32,881,305

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,698,280
Public Deposits	8,740,694
Other Deposits	12,049,489
Seven Days and other	—
Bills	759,400
	£39,800,862

Sept. 23, 1858.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, September 24, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

GRANT, G. M., Cheapside, trunk manufacturer, October 4, November 5.	
HAPGOOD, W., Southampton, ironmonger, October 4, November 4.	
GODDARD, G., Berwick-street, Oxford-street, and Little Newport-street, licensed victualler, October 8, November 9.	
WILBRAHAM, C. W., Charterhouse-lane, warehouseman, October 8, November 6.	
FLOWERS, J., Cheltenham, grocer, October 5, November 2.	
REDMAN, J., Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturer, October 5, November 2.	
BARRETT, W., Halifax, plumber, October 12, November 9.	
GALATZI, S. C., Liverpool, insurance broker, October 7 and 20.	

Tuesday, September 28, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

SMITH, W., Greyhound-yard, Smithfield, gas meter manufacturer, October 7, November 11.	
HAMLEN, R. H., Cardiff, tanner, October 8, November 8.	
GARTON, C., Bristol, malster, October 8, November 8.	
BILES, T. G., Bath, draper, October 8, November 8.	
LAWSON, W., Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, October 13, November 16.	

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.

We had a moderate supply of wheat from Essex to-day, but fair from Kent. New wheat sold slowly and is to 2s per quarter cheaper than on Monday last; the inquiry for old and foreign was very limited, and prices were 1s lower. Norfolk flour steady sale at last week's prices. Barley 1s per quarter lower. In beans and peas less doing, and 1s per quarter cheaper. We have a large arrival of foreign oats; the trade was inactive, and old corn was 6d to 1s, and new 1s to 1s 6d per quarter lower than this day week. Linseed and cakes steady sale at last week's quotations.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	44 to 47	Dantzic	50 to 54
Ditto White	48 52	Konigsberg, Red	44 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 50
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 50
Scotch	42 46	Danish and Holstein	44 48
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	42 44
Barley, malted	28 40	Petersburg	40 44
Distilling	27 28	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	66 68	Polish Odessa	38 40
Beans, masagan	42 48	Marianopol	44 46
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	30 34
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	42 46
Peas, White	44 46	Barley, Pomeranian	20 21
Grey	44 46	Konigsberg	—
Maple	44 46	Danish	28 31
Boilers	—	East Friesland	24 25
Tares (English new)	68 70	Egyptian	21 22
Foreign	66 68	Odessa	24 26
Oats (English new)	26 28	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	42 44
Sack of 280 lbs	41 43	Pigeon	46 48
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	34 36
Baltic	54 56	Peas, White	42 46
Black Sea	52 54	Oats—	
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	22 28
Canaryseed	78 98	Jahde	22 28
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	21 24
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	25 26
German	—	Swedish	23 27
French	—	Petersburg	22 25
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 131 lbs to 141	—	New York	22 25
Rape Cakes, 61 lbs to 71	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 34 lbs to 35 lbs per ton	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

SEEDS, Monday, Sept. 27.—The trade for cloverseed and trefoil continues without change and without any business passing. Winter tares were more inquired for to-day, and with small supply obtained rather better prices. The reduction lately noted in canaryseed has brought forward an active demand, and with moderate supply this morning an advance of 6s to 8s per quarter was noted.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6½d to 7½d; household ditto, 5d to 6½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Sept. 27.

Serious complaints in reference to the short supply of food continue to reach us from the Continent, and it is apprehended that a large portion of the stock destined for our market will be shipped much earlier than usual. To-day's market was fairly supplied with foreign stock as to number, but its general quality was inferior. Sales progressed slowly, and prices were not supported. The supply of beasts derived from our own grazing districts was seasonably good, and there was a decided improvement in the weight and condition of most breeds, compared with many previous market-days. The beef trade was in a sluggish state, and, in some cases, prices gave way 2d per 8lbs.—the extreme value of the best Scots being 4s 10d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,220 short horns; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Scotland, 54 Scots; and from Ireland, 800 oxen, &c. Although the total supply of sheep was by no means extensive, there was only a limited inquiry for all breeds. However, a fair clearance was effected at last Monday's currency—the best old Downs having sold at 5s per 8lbs. About 450 sheep came to hand from Ireland. Calves—the show of which was moderate—were in fair request, and last week's prices were well supported. We had a steady demand for pigs, at full quotations. The supply was good.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 0 to 3 4	Pr. coarse woolled	4 0 to 4 6
Second quality	3 6 to 3 10	Prime Southdown	4 8 to 5 0
Prime large oxen	4 0 to 4 6	Lge. coarse calves	4 0 to 4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 to 4 10	Prime small	4 8 to 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 to 3 4	Large hogs	3 4 to 4 2
Second quality	3 6 to 3 10	Neatam. porkers	4 4 to 4 6

Lambs 0s 0d to 0s 0d.
Sucking calves, 20s. to 24s; Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 25s each.
NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 27.
There is a steady business doing in prime beef, mutton, veal, and pork, the supplies of which are very moderate, at

fully last week's quotations. Otherwise, the trade is in a sluggish state.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 4	Small pork	3 10 to 4 8
Middling ditto	3 6 to 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 0 to 3 4
Prime large do.	3 10 to 4 0	Middling ditto	3 6 to 4 0
Do. small do.	4 2 to 4 4	Prime ditto	4 2 to 4 6
Large pork	3 0 to 3 8	Veal	3 6 to 4 6

Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Sept. 28.

TEA.—The market has been quiet, but a limited amount of business has been done in common congou at 10d per lb net cash.

SUGAR.—There has been a fair inquiry for the better qualities for home use, but other descriptions are inactive. Holders, however, show no disposition to reduce prices. In the refined market a moderate business has been done at previous rates.

COFFEE.—Plantation Ceylon fully maintains its value, and for the finer qualities there is a rather brisk inquiry; other descriptions met a ready sale at about former prices.

RICE.—There is very little inquiry, and the market is exceedingly dull.

FRUITS.—The inquiry for new fruit has been less active, and prices have slightly given way. Valencia raisins have shown a downward tendency, the present quotation being 37s to 38s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—There has been a moderate inquiry for the better qualities, at about previous rates.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 27.—Since our last report the transactions in Irish butter have been few and unimportant, the market dull, and prices for the best descriptions 1s to 2s lower, and for sale and secondary quality 2s to 4s. Best Dutch was in good demand at an advance of 2s to 4s. In Bacon business was done to a moderate extent at a further decline of 2s to 4s. Sellers for forward shipment offered Waterford for next three weeks at 56s; for October to February at 52s; and Limerick at 50s free on board. In hams and lard no change.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 27.—The supplies of potatoes are less extensive; nevertheless, they are quite equal to the demand, which rules steady, as follows: York Regents, 70s to 95s; Shaws, 65s to 80s; inferior, 40s to 60s per stone. The imports last week were only 30 bags from Hambro'. The accounts respecting the potato disease are rather more favourable.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Sept. 25.—Trade is not quite so brisk as it was last week. Apples and pears are now plentiful. Lisbon grapes still continue to arrive in large quantities. Melting peaches are disappearing. Barcelona nuts fetch 20s per bushel; new Brazils, 16s do.; Spanish, 14s do.; almonds, 24s; walnuts, kilndried, 20s do. Among vegetables are some nice cauliflowers. Peas are now scarce. Greens are plentiful, as are also French beans. Potatoes are largely supplied, and green artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Sept. 27.—A very good demand has existed during the past week for Weald of Kent and Sussex Hops, and an advance of from 2s to 4s per cwt. has been firmly maintained. In the first class of Mid and East Kents there has not been much doing, and in yearlings and samples of earlier date the demand is very limited. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kents, 70s to 84s; Weald of Kents, 54s to 62s; Sussex, 48s to 54s; Duty 270,000l.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 27.—Since our last report, there has been a full average business doing in this market; but we have no further improvement to notice in the quotations. The present advance induces caution in some quarters; but evidently prices must go higher, there being ample room for enhanced rates.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 27.—About an average business is doing in our market, and prices are fairly supported. P. Y. C. on the spot is selling to-day at 49s 3d to 49s 6d per cwt. Rough fat, 2s 9d per 8lbs.

OILS, Monday, Sept. 27.—Linseed Oil is in moderate request at 32s 9d to 33s per cwt. Rape moves off slowly on easier terms. English, pale, 45s; foreign, 43s 6d to 47s 6d. Cocoa-nut is selling at 37s to 40s; palm, 33s to 41s. Olive is quite as dear as last week. Other Oils rule about stationary. Turpentine supports former terms.

COALS, Monday, Sept. 27.—Market without alteration from last day's sale.—Lambton's, 17s 6d; Haswell, 18s; Hetton's, 18s; Stewart's, 18s; South Hetton's, 17s 9d; Kellie, 16s 6d; South Hartlepool, 16s; Belmont, 15s 3d; Eden Main, 16s; Gosforth, 16s 6d; Tanfield's, 13s; Hartleys, 15s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 120; left from last day 2; total 122.

Advertisements.

PATRON—H. R. Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY by Mr. E. V. GARDNER; ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY by Mr. J. L. KING; ON MUSIC by Mr. THORPE FRED, assisted by Miss FREEMAN.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE explained by Mr. KING, with Specimen of ROWATT'S NEW CABLE.

THE LADIES' QUARTET BAND daily, at a Quarter to Four, by the Misses GREENHEAD.

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The SESSION of 1858-59 will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, October 1, when an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. Professor GODWIN, at Seven o'clock, p.m.

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Religious Instruction—Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, D.D., Principal.

Classics—WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., LL.D.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Rev. S. NEWTH, M.A., F.R.S.

English Language, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy—Rev. JOHN H. GODWIN.

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Hebrew and German—Rev. M. NENNER.

The College is connected, by Royal Warrant, with the University of London, and the principal courses of instruction in Literature and Science are arranged with a view to the Matriculation and B.A. Examinations respectively.

The Classes are open to Lay Students above fifteen years of age, upon the production of satisfactory references and the payment of moderate fees.

The Sessional Prospectus, and all other necessary information, may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, at the College, Upper Finchley-road, St. John's-wood.

WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

EDUCATION.—At the recent DISTRIBUTION of the OXFORD UNIVERSITY TESTIMONIALS

at Birmingham, when the Right Hon. Lord LYTTELTON presided, two of the Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S PUPILS received CERTIFICATES of MERIT.

Michaelmas Quarter Commences on the 8th of OCT. Terms and a Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Principal at Shireland Hall, Birmingham.

MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS of NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling.—Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders.—This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent.—News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

1858.—CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH should apply for a copy of a new ILLUSTRATED ESTIMATE BOOK, which is just published by Messrs. COBBETT and Co. (gratis and post free). From the numerous piracies of their former work, Messrs. Cobbett have found it imperative to prepare an entirely new Catalogue, which will contain revised estimates for Furnishing with elegance and economy, at fixed prices, on a plan altogether peculiar to their Establishment, illustrated by 287 elegant and useful Designs of Furniture adapted for Drawing, Dining, and Bed-rooms, Offices, Libraries, Halls, &c., and taken from Goods actually in Stock. References of the highest character to numerous Clergymen in various parts of the kingdom. All ORDERS DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE, REGARDLESS OF DISTANCE.—COBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London (ten minutes by rail from London-bridge).

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Table Forks	per doz.	38s.	31s.
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Mustard and Salt, per pair, 3s. Sugar Bows, 3s. 6d.

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They are aperient and tonic, warranted on oath to contain no calomel or mercury, and can be used as a general household medicine for patients of all ages, beginning from 5 years. Persons can follow their business in wet or cold weather without fear.

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Which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies in illness, and is moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only Food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids cured without medicine by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food.

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forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; its efficacy in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is supported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Commissariat, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers and other affections of the blood.

The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is adopted, the fatal yellow fevers are deprived of their terrors.

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Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and direct from the maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

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The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES say, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

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OLD Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA, the great purifier of the blood and general juices of the system. It effects the most salutary changes in disease, cures scrofula, all scorbutic disorders, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, and all eruptions of the skin, in short it removes every impurity of the blood. Half-pint, 2s. 6d.; pint, 4s.; small quart, 4s. 6d.; quart, 7s. 6d.; Mammoth, 11s.

THE SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

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